FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLO SAID NOT TO PLAN ANY OIL SUPPLY LINE SABOTAGE

DW031208 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1100 GMT 2 Jul 79 DW

[Excerpts from program moderator Passbender interview with Abdallah Frangi, PLO representative in the Bonn office of the Arab League, apparently live by telephone]

[Text] [Question] The mineral-oil price may well double once again, said Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Yamani, if and when the Palestinians interrupt the oil flow from the Middle East somewhere. I can imagine that your organization surely has toyed with the idea here and there. What made you resist from using the oil weapon so far?

[Answer] You know, we regard the oil as a product for the whole world and for all mankind, as well as for the development of the world. This is why we always try to avoid putting the entire world at a disadvantage.

[Question] It is a bit strange, is it not, that the Saudi Arabian oil minister, of all people, thereby even asked you indirectly to do something in that direction. Or do you understand that differently?

[Answer] No, I understand it completely differently. What I think is that Yamani thereby wanted to reply to the threats which have come from the United States. And within the PLO we consider ourselves the guardians of the oil, too, because this oil belongs to the Arab nation; and we will not tolerate that the United States with its military contemplations simply roams the Middle East without getting an answer.

[Question] The Palestinian Liberation Organization does not plan to blow up the oil pipe lines?

[Answer] It was the Americans who talked about military actions so far, and it was the U.S. State Department that uttered military threats. If the Americans are reasonable then they will get theirs from each country. Yet if one believes that the oil supply could be safeguarded by means of military action, or by an occupation of the oil fields, then they are badly mistaken. Then definitely no oil will come.

[Question] So in this respect there are no plans of the PLO whatsoever?

[Answer] I repeat that the oil first of all is to serve the Arab peoples and the Western countries and the whole world, and we have not mapped out any plans so far as to where we would blow up the oil or do something like that. On the contrary, we want to support the people so that they might use the proceeds from it for schools and development.

PLO ENVOY URGES WEST NOT TO DRIVE PALESTINIANS TO DESPAIR

LD031556 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Gilbert Denoyan interview with PLO Paris representative Ibrahim as-Sus--live]

[Text] [Question] Ibrahim as-Sus, you are the PLO representative in Paris. It was no doubt not without reason that Shaykh Yamani issued his statement [on the possibility of sinking ships in the Strait of Hormuz]. Is there any intention, as far as the Palestinians are concerned, to cut the oil supply route?

[Answer] Now listen, it is normal that the oil should be a weapon in the hands of the Arabs. It was used at the time of the October war in 1973, and it is normal that if the Palestinian people are driven to despair, if their rights are not recognized for some time yet, it is normal that there should be uncontrolled elements--I should say--within the PLO or outside the PLO that are driven to this type of action. Having said this, it is not yet PLO strategy to undertake this sort of action. We know the importance of oil for the West. We are a responsible organization: We know that this kind of thing does not cut one way only. We are ready to be--I should say--very responsible at this level, so that eventually our rights will be recognized, and first of all by the Americans who have been refusing hitherto to recognize them. So this kind of action cannot yet be envisaged, but the Palestinian people must not be driven to despair.

[Question] If I understand you, Ibrahim as-Sus, you are saying that maybe it is somewhat premature yet, that it will take some time before the warning is translated into action, but that it must not be ruled out that one day you might use the Strait of Hormuz to strangle the West if you do not obtain satisfaction as far as the recognition of your rights is concerned.

[Answer] I believe, and I repeat it now, that we must not be driven to despair. I would not say that the PLO will undertake this sort of action, but I say clearly: Listen, what is happening in Lebanon now? The south of Lebanon with its Palestinian camps has been under daily bombardment for 6 weeks, since the signing of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. The Palestinian people will tolerate this no longer. There is a stage. One reaches a stage where this type of action is possible. But I would say that the targets themselves would be selective. There is no question of strangling the West in the widest sense of the word. For example, a country such as France which has been maintaining a very thoughtful and reasonable stance as regards these problems will probably be spared in a crisis of this sort.

[Question] Yes, but if one goes as far as the sinking of a tanker or two in the Strait of Hormuz, as Shaykh Yamani says, this means that the tankers can no longer sail through and then, French or not, Europe will have no oil. How can you say that there will be selection on the basis of the political stances of the various countries?

[Answer] Well, Shaykh Yamani has spoken about one detail. I would say that the oil weapons has many facets and can be used in another way. It is not necessarily the sinking of a supertanker in the strait that is needed.

[Question] Do you mean that you are thinking of using other weapons, which have been used and we know about as, for example, kidnappings, abductions, hijackings, certain terrorist actions which you call resistance. Do you mean to say that this has been in vain and today one has to move to a higher level?

[Answer] I protest these words because the PLO has never done this kind of thing. Has never done any kidnapping. Never....

[Question] Let us say, the Palestinians.

[Answer] You know that no one can control everyone. I tell you once again--for the third time I repeat it here on the radio--the Palestinian people must not be driven to despair. You cannot control everyone. Resistance actions undertaken by the PLO are undertaken in the occupied territories. These are resistance actions, perfectly legitimate; the PLO has never resorted to the sort of actions to which you are referring.

[Question] Well then, if you cannot say that you are going to do it sooner or later, can you say that you will never do it?

[Answer] Do what?

[Question] Perpetrate actions against Western oil interests.

[Answer] I never said that we would never do it. It is a weapon in the hands of the Arabs. If Shaykh Yamani deemed it appropriate to say that the Arabs will use this weapon one day or another if the rights of the Palestinians are not recognized, this is because there are good reasons for it.

[Question] Do you believe, Ibrahim as-Sus that Saudi Arabia is an unconditional defender of the Palestinian cause?

[Answer] Yes, yes, undoubtedly. I believe that the Saudis have a very clear position regarding this problem, the more so since the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel because the whole of the Arab world is now forced to defend the rights not merely of the Palestinians but also of all Arabs.

[Question] Do you believe that here we are now in the sort of position where there might again be an escalation if there are no solutions and no new developments in the Palestinian problem?

[Answer] Certainly, certainly. It is necessary that there should be a new development, it is necessary that very quickly the rights of the Palestinians should be recognized and a scheme should be implemented, that is, that a solution be found for a Palestinian state in which Palestinian sovereignty can become established.

[Question] In September, the oil-producing countries of OPEC again will meet. Do you think that, if between now and the end of summer or by the fall there is no new solution and no progress on any of these problems, there might in fact be supply problems, possibly rationing, specific actions to reduce the flow of oil?

[Answer] It appears that the Saudis are determined to go ahead in this sphere, but there is one thing which I believe concerns the West, which is that despite this threat there has been no diminution. On the contrary there was an increase. The stopping of oil by Saudi Arabia is thus linked with politics, but it is also--as I have said before--not one-way traffic, it cuts both ways. The Arabs are conscious of the interests of the West and it is necessary that the West should be conscious in its turn of the interests of the Arabs.

[Question] And the consequence of this in the Western countries is now this energy crisis (?which can still be extended much more).

[Answer] We are conscious of this crisis and the importance of a possible crisis (?in our camp). It is time the West realizes that without recognition of the Palestinians' rights there is also a crisis in the Arab world.

RABAT REPORTS PROCEEDINGS OF JERUSALEM COMMITTEE IN FES

LD032024 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Jerusalem committee resumed its work in Fes after His Majesty King Hasan II presided over the opening session. Here is a dispatch by our radio correspondent on the subject:

This morning in the conference room in Fes the Jerusalem committee resumed its expanded meeting. The committee heard submissions by the delegations of Palestine, Jordan, Libya, the Sudan, Senegal, Indonesia, Syria and Saudi Arabia. Within this context the delegations of Palestine, Jordan and Senegal submitted working papers. The participating delegations supported this idea of using documents prepared by the political texting committee of the Jerusalem committee. After 90 minutes of closed debate, the head of the meeting, Mohamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, declared the meeting closed. The texting committee was entrusted with preparing recommendations to be presented this evening at the general assembly of the expanded committee. The texting committee started its work. It has been at work until now. The texting committee includes Palestine, Jordan, Senegal, Morocco, Syria, Bangladesh and Lebanon.

Recommendations of Fes Session

LD041423 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1942 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Announcement by unidentified spokesman at conclusion of final session of the Jerusalem committee in the grand hall of the palace of conference in Fes--live]

[Text] Herewith follow the resolutions of the Jerusalem committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II:

Your Majesty the King: The Jerusalem committee met under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan and the membership of the foreign ministers of member states of the committee in Fes 2-3 July 1979. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Their Excellencies Mr Mohammad Shamsul Haq, foreign minister of Bangladesh; Fily Sissoko, minister of education and youth of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea; Alamsyah Ratu Prawiranegara, minister of religion of the Republic of Indonesia; Mr (Rukneddin Ashkyani), under secretary of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Abdallah as-Sawaysi, ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; Mr Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; As'ad Bizq, minister of national education of the Republic of Lebanon; Mohamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco; Agha Shahi, adviser to the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for foreign affairs; 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the Executive Committee and official spokesman of the PLO; Moustapha Niasse, foreign minister of the Republic of Senegal; Daf'Allah al-Hasan Yusuf, minister of education and guidance of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; Nasir Khaddur, deputy foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The general secretariat of the organization of the Islamic Congress was represented by Dr Ahmad Kerim Gaye, secretary general and assistant secretary general for political affairs and information.

His Majesty King Hassan II opened the meetings of the committee with an important speech in which his majesty gave his guidance about the Islamic action which must be taken for the liberation of Jerusalem and the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. The secretary general of the Islamic Congress organization then delivered a report in which he reviewed the work of the Jerusalem committee since its establishment. In accordance with the desire of His Majesty King Hassan II, the heads of delegations submitted their views, their interpretation and their proposals for the work of the committee at this critical phase for the Jerusalem issue, as well as the issue of Palestine.

The committee then held several meetings during which it reviewed the resolution of the Islamic Congress at its previous meetings and discussed the nature of the phase through which the Jerusalem issue is passing, as well as the issue of Palestine and the occupied Arab territories. It noted that this phase exceeds in gravity all previous phases and requires serious and effective efforts for the delivery of Jerusalem and the question of Palestine, which is being subjected to an attempt at liquidation by imperialism and Zionism.

The Jerusalem Committee, under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, approved the following recommendations:

1. In the political field.

A. To call on the kings and presidents of the Muslim states to contact the member states of the Security Council with the purpose of informing them of the gravity of the situation in holy Jerusalem and in occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and also the effect of continuation of the Zionist activities on peace in the region and in the world.

B. To call on the Security Council to adopt practical measures to insure the realization of the established national rights of the Palestinian people, and to halt the continuous aggression against the holy city of Jerusalem and other occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

C. To send a high-level delegation on a special visit to the Vatican and other world Christian authorities to put before them the question of holy Jerusalem and the grave situation in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, also to work to win the support of these authorities on these issues.

D. To call on Muslim states to contact at a high level the EEC member states, a delegation from the Jerusalem committee including PLO representation shall pay a visit to the capitals of these states to influence their attitude toward the question of holy Jerusalem, the cause of Palestine and other occupied Arab territories.

E. On the occasion of the coming meeting of the OAU, the African member states of the Islamic Congress shall ask the sister African countries to support Palestinian and Arab rights, and express solidarity with the Arab and Muslim world, and to consider the Camp David agreement as a violation of the UN Charter and resolutions and also of the norms of international law, first and foremost the right to self-determination of the peoples and the prohibition of taking over others' territory by force; to take a firm attitude toward the question of holy Jerusalem and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories; and to underline the OAU resolution to regard the cause of Palestine as an African cause.

F. To call on kings and presidents of the Muslim states to contact the Latin American states and other nonalined countries with the aim of insuring the greatest possible support for the Jerusalem issue and for Palestinian and Arab rights: also to manifest the dangers resulting from the Camp David agreement in Washington and its grave effect on the future of world relations.

G. The states should adopt a joint policy with regard to their relations in various fields with the other states on the basis of the latters' attitude towards the Palestinian, Arab and Islamic right to Jerusalem, Palestine and the occupied Arab territories.

H. To appeal to the kings and presidents of the Islamic states to take decisive stands, including the breaking off of diplomatic and economic relations, with the states which decide to transfer their embassies to Jerusalem.

I. To hold regular meetings of the ambassadors of the member-countries of the Islamic Congress accredited to world capitals, and to set up a council of these ambassadors whose task will be to publicize the issue of Jerusalem and Palestine and to follow up the implementation of the political and propaganda action which will be decided by the Jerusalem committee and the Islamic Congress.

J. The Jerusalem committee reaffirms the resolutions adopted by UNESCO at its conferences and by the executive office with regard to pursuing the Judaization of the Arab city of Jerusalem and the changing of its Arab and Islamic character. The Jerusalem committee requests that UNESCO apply the sanctions stipulated in the UNESCO Charter with regard to the repeated violations by the Israeli authorities.

K. To call on the Islamic states to:

(1) Render aid and support to the PLO, Syria and Jordan in an aim to strike a balance with the Zionist enemy.

(2) Render support to the northern and eastern fronts in the face of the Zionist enemy, and to bolster coordination between the two fronts in order to make available an Arab-Islamic force capable of regaining Palestinian, Arab and Islamic rights.

(3) Render aid and support to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples to enable them to face the war of annihilation being waged against them by the enemy Zionist authorities, particularly in southern Lebanon.

2. In the information field:

The chairmanship of the Jerusalem committee, in cooperation with the Secretariat General of the Islamic Congress, and by the means which will be proposed by the latter and agreed upon by the chairmanship, shall:

G. Lay down an information policy for the implementation of the Islamic resolutions concerning support for the issue of Jerusalem and Palestine. These resolutions concerning support for the issue of Jerusalem and Palestine. The resolutions are manifested in:

(1) Preparation of a basic scientific document which reaffirms the Arabism of Jerusalem and projects the importance of Jerusalem for the Muslims, religiously, politically, and culturally, and reaffirm its Arabism.

(2) To prepare audio-visual material to publicize the question of Jerusalem and Palestine in order to enlighten world public opinion.

(3) To organize international gatherings on the question of Palestine and Jerusalem, Zionism and racial discrimination in which prominent leading personalities, and scientists and thinkers, from all parts of the world, shall participate.

(4) To expand and unif: the information program concerning Islamic occasions, such as the day of Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine on 21 August every year, and the year of holy Jerusalem in 1980.

B. To invoke the help of the specialized machineries of the Islamic Congress Organization and in particular the ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY, the Organization of Islamic Broadcasts and some specialized international information media in the implementation of this plan.

C. To urge the Muslim countries to issue a Palestine stamp constantly and continuously as long as long as the question of Palestine exists, and in the manner stipulated in the resolutions of the Islamic Congress, in view of the continued (?effect) this constant issuance has in the propaganda, political and human fields with regard to the Jihad of the people of Palestine and making their just cause known.

3. In the financial field:

A. To urge the Muslim states to make a serious contribution to the Jerusalem fund so that this fund can discharge its responsibilities in preserving the Arabism of Jerusalem and the occupied Palestinian territories.

B. To call on the Islamic Development Bank to grant facilities and loans to Palestinian establishments with a guarantee from the PLO to support the development projects of the Palestinian people in Jerusalem and in the occupied territories in the fields of housing, industry, agriculture, services and education.

C. To stress on the Muslim countries the need to implement all the boycott resolutions adopted by the Islamic conferences against the Zionist entity.

The Jerusalem committee has decided to renew membership of the Jerusalem Fund Board, comprising the following member states: Palestine, in its capacity as a permanent member; the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; the Muslim Republic of Pakistan; the Democratic Republic of Guinea; the Kingdom of Morocco.

At the end of the session, the heads of the delegations expressed to His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco their profound thanks and gratitude for his sound chairmanship and wise guidance which had an effective role in reaching the positive resolutions and an action program to coordinate the efforts and work for establishing the Arab and Islamic course in holy Jerusalem and the Palestinian territory. They also expressed thanks to Morocco--king, government and people--for the warm welcome and hospitality and good organization which contributed to the success of this session of the Jerusalem committee. Peace be with his majesty the king.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT LEAVES FOR BULGARIA ON VISIT

JN051154 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 5 Jul 79 JN

[Text] The radio correspondent announced that brother Abu 'Ammar left Beirut today on an official visit to the Republic of Bulgaria.

SAUDI PAPER: PLO REQUEST FOR USSR'S SA-6 UNFULFILLED

JN051242 Doha QNA in Arabic 1157 GMT 5 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 5 July--The Saudi newspaper AR-RIYAD reports today that a year ago the Palestinian Revolution asked the Soviet Union to supply it with SA-6 batteries to protect refugee camps against raids by the Israeli Air Force, but that the Soviet Union has not fulfilled this request thus far.

AR-RIYAD says that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat recently asked the Soviet ambassador in Beirut to inform his government of the gravity of the situation in southern Lebanon.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS MEETING OF JOINT COMMAND

JN040613 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 4 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Yesterday brother leader Abu 'Ammar chaired a meeting of the Joint Command of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement yesterday.

Our correspondent has learned that discussions during the meeting centered on the current situation in southern Lebanon and the recent Zionist military escalation. The conferees also reviewed methods of repulsing this ongoing aggression.

BAHRAIN

SOMALI PRESIDENT BARRE ARRIVES ON VISIT

JN041937 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 4 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpt] Manama, 4 July--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre arrived in Manama this evening on a visit of several days to Bahrain within the course of his Arab tour. He was received by Deputy Amir of Bahrain Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah and several Bahraini officials.

Talks Begin

JN050952 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0905 GMT 5 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 5 July--Formal talks between the Bahraini and Somali sides began in Manama this morning. The talks were attended on the Bahraini side by Deputy Amir of Bahrain Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Foreign Minister Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah [name and title as received], Minister of Commerce and Agriculture Habib Qasim, and Chief of the Prime Minister's Office Muhammad (Mutawwa').

On the Somali side, the talks were attended by President Mohamed Siad Barre, Minister of Presidency Omar Arteh Ghalib, Agriculture Minister Ahmad Hasan Musa, Finance Minister Mohamed Yusuf (Weirah), sports minister Abdi Kassim Salad Hassan, and the Somali ambassador to Bahrain, Abdullah (haj).

The talks will deal with the present Arab situation, the situation in the Horn of Africa and bilateral relations.

Talks Conclude

JN051039 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1020 GMT 5 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 5 July--The formal talks between Bahrain and the Somali Democratic Republic ended in Manama at noon today. The Bahraini side was led by the Deputy Amir of Bahrain, Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, and the Somali side was led by President Mohamed Siad Barre.

After the meeting Somali Minister of Presidency Omar Arteh Ghalib said: Formal talks between the Bahraini and Somali sides dealt with bilateral relations and the present situation in the Arab area and the Horn of Africa. He added: Points of view were identical.

Omar Arteh Ghalib expressed the hope that these meetings will serve both countries' interests.

PDRY

ISMA'IL RECEIVES PLO REPRESENTATIVE

LD041740 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1815 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, today met brother 'Abbas Zaki, PLO representative in Democratic Yemen.

The two discussed the situation in the Middle East and efforts to strengthen Arab solidarity in the face of imperialist and Zionist designs against the Arab nation as a whole and the Palestinian people in particular. They also discussed fraternal relations between the Palestinian and Yemeni peoples. Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il expressed support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO.

SAUDI ARABIA

KHALID, AL-QADHDHAFI MEET IN RIYADH 5 JULY

LD051234 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1005 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--A meeting was held at 1215 today at the guest palace in An-Nasiriyah between the Saudi and the Libyan sides under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His excellency Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. On the Saudi side the meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of Riyadh district; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education; and Shaykh 'Abdallah al-Fadl, Saudi ambassador to Libya. On the Libyan side it was attended by Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Revolution Command Council and commander of the popular resistance; Muhammad Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy, assistant secretary general of the General People's Congress; 'Abd al-Majid al-Qa'ud, secretary of liaison; Dr Ali at-Turayki, foreign secretary; and Abu Zayd Humar Durdah, secretary of municipalities.

Talks Resume

LD052228 Tripoli JANA in English 1840 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, July 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Talks between the Jamahiriyah and Saudi Arabia resumed at 4:30 p.m. today (Jamahiriyah local time). Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, and King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, opened their second round of talks to review the current situation in the Arab region and the latest serious developments following the signing of the treaty of shame and humiliation, as well as studying bilateral cooperation and other African and international issues of common interest.

The talks were attended by Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, Muhammad az-Zuwayy, assistant secretary-general of the General People's Congress, the secretaries of liaison and foreign affairs and municipalities. The Saudi side included Crown Prince Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister, Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the minister of defence and aviation, Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education.

INTERIOR MINISTER LEAVES FOR TAIWAN, S. KOREA

LD051536 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh--His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, minister of the interior, left Riyadh this evening for Taipei on an official 5-day visit to the Republic of Nationalist China in response to an invitation by the Chinese minister of the interior, Ch'iu Ch'uang-huan.

His royal highness will visit security establishments to acquaint himself with the Chinese experience and to benefit from the modern methods in the field of labor and organization. In addition to his meeting with the Chinese minister of the interior, His Royal Highness Nayif ibn 'Abd al-Aziz will also meet the prime minister and the foreign minister.

At the end of his visit to Nationalist China, Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-Aziz is scheduled to visit South Korea at the invitation of the South Korean minister of the interior.

UAE

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI PAYS VISIT TO ABU DHABI

JN031610 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 3 July--Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived in Abu Dhabi from Doha today on a visit to the United Arab Emirates as part of his tour of several Arab countries.

Talks Begin

JN031945 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1932 GMT 3 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 July--UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan held a meeting this evening with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The meeting was attended by UAE Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi and Libyan Foreign Secretary Dr 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki. It is believed that the talks at the meeting dealt with the situation in the Arab arena and relations between the UAE and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived in Abu Dhabi today on the sixth leg of his tour of several Arab countries.

President Hosts Dinner

LD041130 Tripoli JANA in English 0823 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Abu Dhabi, July 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The U.A.E. president, Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, gave a banquet in honour of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great First of September Revolution and his accompanying delegation.

The dinner was attended by the crown prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the U.A.E. Armed Forces Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, Deputy Premier Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad, speaker of the U.A.E. Federal National Council Taryam Omran Taryam, senior officials, and members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps.

Talks Conclude

JN041330 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1315 GMT 4 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 July--Official talks between UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi ended here this afternoon. A press sttatement on the results of the 2-day talks will be issued after Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's departure.

Joint Press Statement

JN041728 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1640 GMT 4 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 July--The UAE and Libya have expressed satisfaction with the growth of cooperative relations between them and announced that there are possibilities for expanding this cooperation. They agreed to expand cooperation in the fields of current investments, establishment of joint industries in their two countries and studying the establishment of a joint organization for investments.

The two sides reaffirmed their rejection of the separate peace treaty signed between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy and all its results because it clearly ignores the Palestinian people's rights and totally contradicts the Arab League Charter.

The two sides stressed the importance of total application of the Baghdad summit conference resolutions and the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference.

The two sides reaffirmed their determination to continue supporting the Palestinian revolution and repulsing the Zionist attempts aimed at forcing the Palestinian people to accept the racist Zionist occupation. They expressed their support for the Palestinian people's just and legitimate struggle for the liberation of their land. This came in a press statement issued this evening following Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to the UAE. The text of the joint press statement is as follows:

At the invitation of UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, made an official visit to the UAE 9-10 Sha'ban 1399 Hegira, corresponding to 3-4 July 1979.

Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the delegation accompanying him were accorded a warm, popular and official welcome that expressed the depth of the fraternal bonds between the two fraternal peoples in the UAE and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. During the visit, meetings were held between brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, and his brother His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. Important official talks were held on bilateral cooperative relations and the latest developments in the Arab issue. The talks were held in an atmosphere of amity and brotherhood.

In the field of bilateral relations, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the growth of cooperative relations between them in various fields. They announced that there are possibilities for developing this cooperation and agreed to expand it in the fields of financial investments, establishment of joint industries between their two countries and in other countries, and in studying the establishment of a joint organization for investments. They emphasized their determination to double their efforts to bring about further cohesion between their two peoples in the interest of the two countries and their common issues.

The two sides reviewed the current situation in the Arab area and new developments and grave effects that resulted from the signing of the peace treaty between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy.

They reaffirmed their two countries rejection and nonrecognition of this treaty and all its results because it clearly ignores the Palestinian people's rights and totally contradicts the Arab League Charter, the Arab summit conferences resolutions, the Arab Joint Defense Charter and UN resolutions.

The two sides stressed the extreme importance of mobilizing the Arab nation's potentials to bring about its liberty and guarantee its rights and dignity.

The two sides reviewed the results of the application of the resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference and the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference. They underlined the importance of total application of these resolutions and of seeking to adopt a unified Arab stand and formulating an Arab strategy to build the intrinsic power needed to confront Zionist and colonialist threats and challenges in the region.

In this connection, the two sides reaffirmed their determination to continue supporting the Palestinian revolution and repulsing the Zionist attempts aimed at forcing the Palestinian people to accept the racist Zionist occupation. They expressed their support for the Palestinian people's just and legitimate struggle to liberate their land and bring about their pan-Arab aspirations under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. They hailed the heroic steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and their repulsing of the aggressive and colonialist policies practiced by the Zionist enemy authorities. They affirmed their support for the Palestinian people in their struggle to foil the colonalist and Zionist machinations aimed at dispersing and evicting them from their homeland and soil and obliterating their Arab culture and heritage and spiritual belief.

The two sides discussed the situation in Africa and affirmed their two countries support for the Africa peoples in their struggle for liberation, independence and self-determination. They affirmed their condemenation of the alliance existing between racist regimes in Africa and the racist Zionist regime in Palestine. They hailed the African states support for the Palestinian peoples just issue, in its role as a just African issue according to the OAU resolutions. They emphasized the importance of Arab-African meetings. They also emphasized the need to bolster and promote Arab-African cooperation.

At the conclusion of the visit, the two Arab leaders expressed satisfaction with the positive and effective results of the official talks between them. They stressed the need to continue the fraternal meetings between their two countries on various levels.

Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed his deep gratitude to His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and to the UAE people and officials for the warm reception accorded him and his accompanying delegation.

Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi extended an invitation to His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to visit the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, His highness accepted the invitation with gratitude.

Al-Qadhdhafi Departs

JN041613 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1605 GMT 4 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 4 July--Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the delegation accompanying him left here today for Saudi Arabia following a 2-day visit to the UAE as part of his tour of several Arab countries. He has so far visited Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON NEW GOVERNMENT'S ROLE

JN041744 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 July--His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, has said that the new cabinet has an open field to practice a full role in strengthening the state's capabilities. He said that the duty of the state in general and of the new cabinet in particular is to protect the achievements that have been made and to eliminate differences and obstacles blocking the path.

In a statement granted to Muhammad al-'Thaman, editor in chief of the Qatari paper AR-RAYAH which will be published tomorrow, his highness said that the present circumstances are more than appropriate for the unity of the gulf states. The current situation in the region and the Arab world demands the establishment of gulf unity.

His highness pointed to the U.S. threats to intervene militarily. He said: If the United States is thinking of invading us, it can attack one or two states but it cannot attack all of the Arab states. His highness declared that such threats and declarations insult us and confirm our suspicions, but they increase our alertness and wariness.

On the economic and political boycott of the Egyptian regime, the president said that if the agreement was fair there would not be any opposition or boycott. The injustice of the agreement and its disavowing Arab rights has caused a day by day escalation of the rejection.

His highness spoke about oil prices and said: The increase was not made because we wished it, but rather because the industrial countries forced us to take this line due to increases on their exports. His highness stressed: We are ready to commit ourselves to stable principles that neither squander our rights nor increase the difficulties of any state, whether industrial or developing. But the president wondered whether the industrial countries are willing to be committed to anything that secures the interests of both sides.

FOURTH ROUND AUTONOMY TALKS OPEN IN ALEXANDRIA

NC051235 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 July 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 5 July--The first session of the fourth round of autonomy talks opened at 1200 today at the St Stephen's Hotel in Alexandria.

The Egyptian side is led by Dr. Mustafa Khalil, prime minister and foreign minister, and includes Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, first Under Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Dr Usamah al-Baz and a number of Foreign Ministry advisers.

The Israeli side is led by Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg.

The U.S. side is led by Robert Strauss, who is attending these meetings for the first time, and includes Alfred Atherton, the U.S. ambassador to Cairo, who is also taking part in these meetings for the first time.

The meeting took place in the blue hall of the hotel at a round table where the U.S. delegation was seated to the left of the Egyptian delegation and the Israeli to the right.

Opening the meeting, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: Before we begin our closed session, I would like to welcome the leader of the U.S. delegation, Mr Strauss, I believe his presence and that of the U.S. delegation as a full partner will further support our meeting.

He added: So far we have had six sessions in Alexandria and Herzliyya and we began with the procedural matters. I believe we will achieve progress in our discussions.

Dr Mustafa Khalil also welcomed the Israeli delegation.

The Israeli delegation then asked to speak. Yosef Burg welcomed the U.S. delegation and thanked Dr Mustafa Khalil for the hospitality and welcome accorded to the delegation in Alexandria.

Burg said: I believe that our efforts which began with our first meeting in Cairo with Dr. Mustafa Khalili will continue. So far we have held several sessions. The presence of Strauss among us supports our meetings. I hope that the dialog among the three parties will be positive and constructive.

Then Robert Strauss, head of the U.S. delegation, said: This is the first time I am attending as the representative of the United States, I appreciate your courage and that of the two leaders of your countries. I also appreciate the construtive role they have carried out to maintain the continuity of these talks. Allow me to say that I feel that you have already achieved progress.

I would also like to say clearly that I am here to repeesent U.S. President Jimmy Carter and the U.S. Government. We would like to achieve progress in these talks and overcome any difficulties. We have the courage to confront and overcome them.

Strauss added: The U.S. efforts in these negotiations are new efforts added by President Carter in accordance with his pledge that the United States will be a full partner in the peace process in the Middle East. Full partnership means the time committed and its benefits to the negotiating parties. This is a new challenge we are confronting and a new historic adventure.

Strauss added: The three leaders have been courageous and had the courage and honesty to declare to the whole world that peace can be achieved in the Middle East, and we will achieve it. Those seated around this table have before them the big challenge to rise to the level of courage shown by President Anwar as-Sadat, Prime Minister Begin and President Carter. In fact we must have the courage to confront the difficult matters and resolve them with accuracy. We are still on the road and as long as the United States takes part in these discussions I believe we can achieve a lot.

Report On First Session

NC051425 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 5 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 5 July--The first session of the fourth round of discussions in the autonomy negotiations, which began this morning, ended at 1330. The official spokesmen did not hold a press conference as had been in the case in the last two rounds.

MENA has learned that the Egyptian and Israeli delegations submitted a review of the committee's activities in the previous sessions to Robert Strauss, the head of the U.S. delegation, who is attending the meeting for the first time.

MENA has also learned that the heads of the three delegations exchanged views on and discussed the progress of the negotiations, as well as the subjects that were presented at the previous sessions.

MENA has further learned that the Egyptian delegation affirmed its adherence to the principles it has been upholding concerning the concept of autonomy for the Palestinians as a transitory phase toward the establishment of a Palestinian state. The principle is based on the fact that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the Middle East dispute and this concept is in accordance with the Camp David framework and Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 aimed at establishing a comprehensive and permanent peace in the area.

A joint statement on behalf of the three delegations participating in the discussions will be released following the final session tomorrow morning. The statement will be read by a member of the Egyptian delegation because Egypt is the host country. The heads of the three delegations will then answer newsmen's questions.

The committee is scheduled to resume its meetings at 1800 tonight. Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will give a dinner banquet at the Giovanni Hotel in honor of the U.S. and Israeli delegations.

The Israeli delegation is expected to leave Alexandria for Israel tomorrow afternoon.

Second Session Ends

NC051934 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 Jul 79 NC

[Text] The Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. talks on autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza resumed at the St Stephen's Hotel in Alexandria at 1815 tonight, with the session ending at 2000. The three delegations will continue their discussions at a working dinner to be given by Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali in honor of the three delegations.

Yosef Burg, head of the Israeli delegation, said following the meeting that progress had been achieved in the talks.

Robert Strauss, the head of the U.S. delegation, said: We shall continue the discussions at the dinner banquet.

A draft is being prepared of the joint statement, which will be released following the final session the three delegations will hold at the St Stephen's Hotel tomorrow morning.

Evening Session 'Heated'

NC052043 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2030 GMT 5 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpts] Alexandria, 5 July--The second meeting of the tripartite committee for Palestinian autonomy negotiations ended at 2000 today.

MENA has learned that there is an inclination to form four working committees, in light of the proposals and arguments put forward by the U.S. delegation.

It has also been learned that the second meeting this evening was a heated one and covered basic issues. The discussions were serious on all sides.

Khalil, Burg Closed Meeting

NC051230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 5 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 5 July--Dr Mustafa Khalil, prime minister and foreign minister, held a closed meeting today with Yosef Burg, head of the Israeli delegation to the autonomy negotiations.

The 1-hour meeting, which was held before the opening of the fourth round of negotiations, was attended by Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT RECEIVES SENATOR HENRY JACKSON

NC031530 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 3 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 3 July--President Anwar as-Sadat today received U.S. Senator Henry Jackson, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and his wife.

The meeting was attended by the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Alfred Atherton, and his wife.

Senator Henry Jackson arrived in Cairo this morning and left immediately for Alexandria.

President as-Sadat also received Mr George Bush.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES U.S. ECONOMIC DELEGATION

NC051422 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1334 GMT 5 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 5 July--President Anwar as-Sadat received at his resthouse in Al-Ma'murah this morning the economic group accompanying Mr Robert Strauss, the head of the U.S. delegation to the autonomy discussions and U.S. President Jimmy Carter's personal envoy. The groups includes 17 congressmen.

VICE PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST SITUATION

DW031127 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 2 Jul 79 pp 102-105 DW

[Wolf Dieter Steinbauer and Abel S. Elias interview with Iraqi Vice President Saddam Husayn in Baghdad, date not stated]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Saddam Husayn, Syria and Iraq are organizing a joint state. Do you propose to take over Egypt's leading role in the Arab world?

Saddam Husayn: We are not interested in leadership. What we want is that the Arabs find the right course, the course toward justice and law, that the Arab nation finds its way back to its old mission. It does not make any difference to us whether we are leaders or soldiers on that road.

SPIEGEL: What is the Arab mission?

Saddam Husayn: By that we mean two things: nationalism and humanism. By nationalism we understand the implementation of three major targets: achieving the unity of the Arab nation and the prosperity of the Arab man and implementing socialism. By humanism we mean the cooperation of all people for peace.

SPIEGEL: A proper union of the two countries, however, has not yet been achieved. What are the problems?

Saddam Husayn: Let us not go into detail there.

SPIEGEL: Why should we not?

Saddam Husayn: We do not want any quarrel to erupt in the public opinion of our countries over problems on which we come to terms later after all, so that we will not offer any area of attack for hostile forces.

SPIEGEL: So far all Arab attempts at unity have failed. Why should it work this time?

Saddam Husayn: You are right. But the many attempts prove that the Arabs believe in unity and want to implement it.

SPIEGEL: Is the new unity state to be an exclusive Syrian-Iraqi state or may any other states join?

Saddam Husayn: We will exploit every chance to admit any country willing to join, on the basis which I discussed earlier. We are not any dreamers, however, nor do I expect any miracles. The Arab unity is not a suit tailored for Syria and Iraq.

SPIEGEL: What is the future Syrian-Iraqi unity state to be like?

Saddam Husayn: We will be one single state: one army, one foreign ministry, one national anthem, one flag, everything that belongs to a state.

SPIEGEL: Who will be president? Iraq's Al-Bakr or Syria's Al-Asad?

Saddam Husayn: What matters to us is not persons. It is important that the new state will be implemented on the basic principles which I cited earlier.

SPIEGEL: Since you also want to merge the two armies--does this mean that Iraqi troops will be standing on the Golan Heights?

Saddam Husayn: Syrian soil also is a battlefield for Iraq. Any Israeli aggression, no matter against which Arab country, is regarded by us as an attack against Iraq proper. For this reason our army will be in Syria if and when the Syrian Government so desires.

SPIEGEL: In foreign policy respect the union between Syria and Iraq either means that Syria will no longer recognize UN Resolutions 242 and 338 which safeguard the status quo on Israel's borders, because Iraq does not do so, or that your country will adopt the position so far advocated by Syria and thus will indirectly recognize Israel's right to exist. What will it boil down to?

Saddam Husayn: We want to strengthen the position of the Arabs by means of the revolutionary historical action of uniting our states. There is no way back for us, only the road ahead. The union gives us the option of preserving our rights, be it by means of political instruments or by means of arms.

SPIEGEL: You are one of the harshest opponents of the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace. Why are you so strictly against it?

Saddam Husayn: I do not want to embarrass you...

SPIEGEL: ...No sweat...

Saddam Husayn: ...by asking you whether there can be a single human being in this world who believes that this treaty between As-Sadat and the Zionist structure is a just treaty. You cannot make me believe that this treaty has made allowances for the rights of the Arabs.

SPIEGEL: Is war better than a treaty?

Saddam Husayn: Why is it that this question is always asked of the Arabs but never of the Zionists? I do not think that war is always the proper course, but I do believe that this course is necessary and important if all other courses are blocked to the Arabs. The defender is always blamed for using his arms whereas the aggressor is not accused of his injustice. When our existence is at stake we have no other choice but taking up arms.

SPIEGEL: Can as small a country as Israel threaten the existence of the great Arab world?

Saddam Husayn: I hope you do not overlook the fact that Israel is keeping Arab territory under occupation while we do not occupy any Israeli territory. The question is justified why this happened. You in the West know best why: The Jews in Israel are the scientific and technical elite of the West. You also know that the Arabs were unable to participate in this technological development because they were prevented from doing that by the Osmanli and European colonialism. The truth is that the Arabs are not facing Israel but the technological and scientific superiority of the West. This fact, however, at the same time spurs us on to iron out our former inferiority more rapidly.

SPIEGEL: Hence, the Arabs need the Israeli challenge?

Saddam Husayn: We did not seek the challenge; it was forced upon us.

Now we are developing at a constantly faster pace. Israel is reacting by bringing in constantly more Jewish immigrants. But even if the Israelis succeeded in Zionizing all of the 14 million Jews of this world, they would be unable to stop the Arabs.

SPIEGEL: So why do you reject negotiations with Israel? After all, the Egyptians scored one success: They get Sinai back.

Saddam Husayn: Do they really get Sinai back? This is only pro forma. Formerly the Israelis occupied Sinai alone. Today it is the Israelis jointly with the Americans. Formerly the Israelis were just in Sinai. Now the Zionists are sitting in Cairo already. There they will subvert the Egyptians politically, economically and culturally. Does that have anything in common with Arab sovereignty any more?

SPIEGEL: How do you think As-Sadat should have behaved?

Saddam Husayn: As-Sadat gave the Israelis the chance they had longed for so long to break up the Arab front and to aggravate the danger to the other Arabs. We reject As-Sadat's method because we defend our sovereignty, our honor, and the future of our nation. This is why we reject the peace treaty as well.

SPIEGEL: Well, where do you go from here? What alternative to As-Sadat do you have?

Saddam Husayn: Only defeatists will believe that there is always just one option in life. History is made by men and not by cowards. For this reason we consider As-Sadat's utterances foolish gibbering. We did not ask any military adventurers of him. We just did not want him to fall to his knees before the Israelis. The struggle between us and the Zionists is more than 30 years old. Just wait another 10 or 20 years and you will see that the situation of the Arabs will have immensely improved. Then we will be able to achieve more with negotiations than we can today.

SPIEGEL: But without Egypt, the Arabs cannot win against Israel...

Saddam Husayn: We do not regard As-Sadat as the representative of Egypt. Like most heads of state in the Third World he came to power by putsch, just as a putsch can blow him away again while the people stay.

SPIEGEL: The Arab boycott decisions, however, drive As-Sadat ahead on the road toward understanding with Israel.

Saddam Husayn: As-Sadat left us no other alternative than either follow in his tracks and thus becoming traitors or rejecting.

SPIEGEL: But by your measures you are pitying the Egyptian people and not As-Sadat, whether you like it or not.

Saddam Husayn: We have stressed time and again: We do not want to punish the Arab people or Egypt. But in such situations the people, too, must suffer. We do not deny that. This is also necessary so that the people will feel that As-Sadat's policy brings only harm. We, thereby, turn over to the Egyptian people the weapon by which it can rid itself of traitor As-Sadat.

SPIEGEL: Not all Arabs states observe the boycott. Arab ships still are passing through the Suez Canal, Arab airlines still are landing in Cairo, the oil pipeline between Suez and Alexandria still is being used, and there still are Arab accounts in Egyptian banks.

Saddam Husayn: We are content with the effect of our boycott measures. It would naturally be desirable to extend these measures.

SPIEGEL: Mr Saddam Husayn, the conflict with Israel is not the only problem worrying Iraq. How about your neighbor in the east with whom you have a long common border in contrast to Israel?

Saddam Husayn: We want to have goodneighborly relations with Iran, but we are not begging for them. Our new policy is to point out to the new rulers in Persia the mistake they made without, however, overhastening anything. We are much more sensible and reasonable. We have stability here because we are longer in power than they are. We have just one party; they have several splinter groups. We have one leadership; they, however, have several. Our revolution is homogenous, well-organized, and disciplined--theirs is chaotic and without discipline.

SPIEGEL: Are you not afraid of a militant Islamic movement such as in Iran? After all, a great community of Shi'ites lives in Iraq, and Ayatollah Khomeyni was here in exile for a long time.

Saddam Husayn: How should such a movement come about here? After all, our state is not headed by a totalitarian royal ruler. In contrast to the shah, we are neither suppressing the people religiously or economically. The Persians had to go back to religion to get rid of their despot.

SPIEGEL: You disagree on several points with Iran: You demand the return of three islands in the Strait of Hormuz. Persia claims Bahrain, which probably would be reason enough for Iraq to go to war.

Saddam Husayn: I would not go that far. We are of the opinion that the new rulers of Persia cannot continue to pursue the policy of the shah if they are serious about the friendship with the Arabs. The new people in power should stop impairing the Arabs. I am puzzled by the hostile tones coming from Persia now particularly. As regards Iran's claim for Bahrain: If you want to get rid of foreign influence, you should not pursue an expansionist policy.

SPIEGEL: How should the new rulers in Persia act vis-a-vis you?

Saddam Husayn: They ought to aim for good relations with Iraq and the other Arabs. Why did they pick Iraq of all things? The Iranians say they want to reactivate Islam. We are no atheist state. Our constitution explicitly prescribes Islam as a state religion. Iraq makes available men, arms, and money for the fight against Israel. If the new rulers in Persia will fight us, we must really be asking ourselves: What do they pursue the old policy of the shah?

SPIEGEL: In acting against the Kurds, your air force was bombing Iranian villages. The Persians moved troops to the Iraqi border. Can war break out between Iraq and Iran because of the Kurds?

Saddam Husayn: We do not assume that. But we have a firm standpoint and I hope it will be clear enough to the new rulers of Iran: We will hurt anybody who will try to hurt us. We will get into the grounds of whoever will climb over our garden wall. If somebody will insult us, we will insult him even more. If somebody will respect us, we will respect him. We fear nothing and nobody, and we are prepared for all eventualities.

SPIEGEL: The Kurds assert that they are suppressed and persecuted by Iraq.

Saddam Husayn: If I would state the opposite now, it probably would be senseless. Go to the north of the country and make sure yourself!

SPIEGEL: But you do not contend that shots are being fired in the land of the Kurds?

Saddam Husayn: Certainly there are some people who are taking up arms; in this world almost everybody possesses a pistol nowadays. But that must not be taken more seriously than that gang in West Germany--what was its name?--the Baader-Meinhof gang. This is something that is characteristic of the society.

SPIEGEL: Could the tensions between Persia and Iraq lead to the fact that both countries will stop pulling on the same rope within OPEC?

Saddam Husayn: Please don't worry about OPEC. Armed clashes even were taking place between us and the shah, and yet OPEC was functioning.

SPIEGEL: What oil policy will be pursued by Iraq in the future?

Saddam Husayn: We will sell our oil to those who need it and who will consider our own interests.

SPIEGEL: Will Iraq increase its oil production to soothe the worldwide energy crisis?

Saddam Husayn: We see no possibilities to step up production.

SPIEGEL: But you will increase prices?

Saddam Husayn: And how about the grain prices? How about prices for shirts, clothes, and shoes you produce? When Western oil companies still were controlling production, oil prices remained stable, but shoes and shirts became more expensive. The time is ripe for increasing oil prices in a justified way so that both sides will be happy--none at the expense of the other. For a long time we have been victims of manipulations of big trusts. We do not want to be that any more.

SPIEGEL: Prices in industrial countries are increasing considerably now because of the oil price hike.

Saddam Husayn: You know as well as I do that this is not so. It is a fact that inflation cannot be blamed on the oil price increase. Yet I suggest a gentlemen's agreement with regard to prices: We will freeze our oil prices and Western industrial countries will freeze the prices of their products. I would agree to that. We could convince our OPEC brothers to freeze oil prices if the Western industrial countries will freeze their prices. Print in DER SPIEGEL most officially that our offer is unlimited. Do you accept that?

SPIEGEL: We will print it. But if the agreement will not be achieved, as must be expected, oil will become more scarce and expensive for everybody. American politicians threatened that in an emergency the United States would have to take military action to secure oil supplies. What do you say to that?

Saddam Husayn: One thing is clear: Chances to safeguard oil supplies through military actions are almost nil. Those times have passed. I do not think the West will be interested in butchering the cow it wants to milk. In a war, however, the cow would be killed.

SPIEGEL: Since 1967 no official relations exist between your country and the United States, what should Washington do according to your opinion?

Saddam Husayn: We want the United States to respect the Arabs and not to plot against them.

SPIEGEL: Relations with Moscow also have cooled off. You have a friendship and cooperation treaty, but Iraqi communists have been executed...

Saddam Husayn: because they tried to set up secret cells in the Iraqi Army and to putsch against the government. In all countries in the East and in the West, the army is subordinated to government power, and we made it clear from the very beginning that the Ba'ath Party only is authorized to pursue political activities in the army. The communists did not care about that, and, therefore, the conspirators had to be executed.

SPIEGEL: And your relations with Moscow did not suffer from that?

Saddam Husayn: You in the West never considered relations between Baghdad and Moscow as normal and natural. You either said that Baghdad is a satellite of Moscow, or that relations have cooled off again. Both are wrong. It is so that sometimes we agree, sometimes we agree in part, and sometimes we are of different opinions. At any rate the Soviet Union acts differently vis-a-vis us than does America. The Soviet Union does not despise the Arabs, and it does not plot against the Arabs.

SPIEGEL: Are you not at all irritated by the fact that the Soviet Union permits the emigration of so many Jews to Israel?

Saddam Husayn: Naturally we hold this against our Soviet friends. But Jews from the West are immigrating to Israel, too. Let the Soviet Union permit the emigration of Jews if it will in return supply us with modern arms.

SPIEGEL: Does Iraq get all the arms it orders in the Soviet Union?

Saddam Husayn: No country in this world ordering arms will get all the arms it wants to have.

SPIEGEL: Mr Saddam Husayn, we thank you for this talk.

SPANISH CP LEADER CARRILLO ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN030900 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 July--Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, arrived in Baghdad this morning on a visit of several days to Iraq.

Carrillo said that he will discuss with Ba'th Party officials the means to consolidate cooperation between the two parties. He said that he will familiarize himself with the Ba'th Party experiment and the national achievements accomplished in Iraq in various fields.

Talks Begin

JN032115 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2056 GMT 3 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 July--Dr Munif ar-Razzaz, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and official in charge of the Foreign Relations Bureau at the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, met this evening with Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, and the delegation accompanying him, currently visiting Iraq at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command.

During themeeting, Dr ar-Razzaz reviewed with the delegation the views of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party on Arab and international questions.

Carrillo expressed his admiration for the unique experiment being led by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Araq as well as his interest in the analysis made by Dr ar-Razzaz on the Arab and international political situations.

Views were close on the questions discussed between the Arab Socialists Ba'th Party and the Spanish Communist Party.

Press Conference

JN060847 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpts] Comrade Santiago Carrillo added that the visit has contributed to strengthening militant relations between the Ba'th Party and the Spanish Communist Party, in the interest of the two friendly countries' peoples and liberation movements in the world.

Comrade Carrillo expressed his support for the Palestinian people's struggle for their right to self-determination and total freedom. He hailed the revolutionary steps being taken in Iraq to repulse the machinations of imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the Arab area, which aim at striking against the Arab liberation movement.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN042006 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1955 GMT 4 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 July--FRG Foreign Affairs Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Baghdad this evening on a visit of several days to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, Genscher said that his visit to Iraq expresses the FRG Government's desire to strengthen and deepen the relations between the two countries. He added that the visit is aimed at exchanging views on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual concern. Genscher was received at the airport by Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and several Foreign Ministry officials.

Saddam Husayn Meeting

JN051223 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 5 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 July--In his office at the National Council Building this morning, Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman, received FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his accompanying delegation. Genscher conveyed greetings from President Karli Carstens and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Discussion during the meeting dealt with bilateral relations and international and Arab issues of mutual concern. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi. Genscher arrived in Baghdad last night.

In a statement to INA following the meeting, Dr Hammadi said agreement was reached with the German side to form a joint Iraqi-FRG committee to tackle various outstanding bilateral problems. It was also agreed to exchange visits between the two countries at the foreign ministers' level.

Dr Hammadi pointed out that Saddam Husayn and Genscher held lengthy discussions on bilateral relations. He said that tangible progress was achieved in this regard. Dr Hammadi added that the FRG minister explained his country's position on the Palestinian peoples rights. Clearly and beyond the shadow of a doubt, Genscher asserted his country's commitment to the Palestinian peoples right to self-determination.

Dr Hammadi said that the meeting also dealt with prospects of cooperation between the European group and the Arab countries based on equality and mutual interests. He added that views in this regard were completely congruent.

Earlier the Iraqi and FRG foreign ministers held a meeting attended by several officials of the two countries' foreign ministries. The meeting dealt with bilateral relations in various fields, particularly in the political and economic areas. The two sides agreed to strengthen their relations and to take positive steps in this regard. They also reviewed the situation in the Arab area and expressed their stands on the Arab-Zionist struggle.

The two sides asserted the Palestinian people's right to determine their future in their homeland, Palestine. They agreed to expand the Arab-European dialog to include political and economic issues and to foster cooperation between the European group and the Arab countries. It has been learned that an atmosphere of optimism prevailed at the meeting in regard to future relations between Iraq and the FRG.

SAUDIS WILL BOOST ARAB ACTIONS IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

LD051708 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1522 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Beirut--Shaykh 'Ali Ash-Sha'ir Saudi Ambassador to Beirut, said after his meeting with Fu'ad Butrus, the Lebanese foreign minister, that they discussed political matters of concern to the kingdom and Lebanon.

He said that the kingdom was prepared to participate with the fraternal Arab countries in any action aimed at achieving a suitable solution to the problems of southern Lebanon. He said that all current efforts are aimed at preventing a deterioration in the situation in southern Lebanon.

ARTILLERY FIRE OPENED ON NORWEGIAN FORCES

NC050658 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 3 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Reports from southern Lebanon indicate that artillery fire was opened on forces of the Norwegian contingent in the outskirts of Rashayya Al-Fukhkhar and Al'ardis. A number of citizens were wounded by shell shrapnel. Israeli warplanes have carried out several overflights over Al-'Urqub.

HADDAD'S FORCES BLOW UP PALESTINIAN POSITIONS

NC050936 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0915 GMT 5 Jul 79 NC

[Text] In southern Lebanon, a spokesman of Maj Sa'd Haddad's forces has said that a special patrol last night blew up positions of Palestinian Fedayeen within the area of the UN emergency forces. He said that these operations will continue as long as the UN emergency forces are cooperating with the terrorists in the areas under their control.

SYRIAN WARPLANE 'CHASES' ISRAELI PLANE OVER LEBANON

JN051244 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 5 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 5 July--at noon today a Syrian warplane chased a Zionist warplane that had violated Lebanese airspace in the Northern area.

The INA correspondent in the north says that the Syrian warplane was sighted chasing the Zionist plane at 1310 today. Several air-to-air missiles were fired at the Zionist plane, forcing it to withdraw to the south over the sea.

It is to be recalled that this is the second confrontation between Syrian and Zionist planes since 27 June, when Syrian and Zionist planes clashed in a dogfight in the Lebanese skies.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RETURNS TO DAMASCUS FROM ALGIERS

JN051540 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1458 GMT 5 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 5 July--President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus at 1500 today after an official visit to Algeria during which he held talks with President Chadli Bendjedid. The delegation accompanying the president also returned to Damascus.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES FRENCH COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

JN051749 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Jul 79 JN

[Text] At 1315 today, Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi received Segard, French secretary of state for telecommunications. Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade, and the French ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting.

During the meeting they reviewed economic and cultural relations between Syria and France, as well as the development of bilateral relations in various fields, particularly increasing the volume of trade and the means of increasing technical and economic cooperation.

The meeting also dealt with the situation in the area and the dangers resulting from the signing of the separate treaty between the As-Sadat regime and Israel, such as the continued Israeli aggressions against southern Lebanon.

The French official stressed his country's support for the policy Syria is pursuing under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in the struggle to regain the occupied Arab territory and insuring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, which are considered the basis for establishing a just peace in the area. He also expressed his appreciation for the steps Syria is taking in the economic and social fields.

SYRIAN, KUWAITI MINISTERS DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

JN041007 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0930 GMT 4 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 4 July--Today Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, Syrian economy and foreign trade minister, and 'Abd al-Wahab An-Nafisi, Kuwaiti commerce and industry minister, discussed bilateral commerical and economic relations and the means of further developing joint cooperation.

Speaking to a SANA correspondent, 'Abd al-Wahab An-Nafisi expressed his happiness at visitint Syria, his second homeland, to participate in the opening ceremony of the Damascus International fair. He added that discussions during his meeting with Dr al-'Imadi centered on means of increasing bilateral commercial exchanges.

ALGERIA

PRESIDENT BENDJEDID CHAIRS MEETING OF POLITICAL BUREAU

ID031106 Algiers APS in English 1016 GMT 3 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Algiers, 3 Jul (APS)--The Algerian National Liberation Front's Political Bureau met here yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary-general of the party. They examined the situation in the region in the light of the current Algerian-Mauritanian talks.

The finance minister, chairman of the Soviet-Algerian joint commission gave a report on bilateral cooperation between the two countries and the means likely to enhance it.

The minister for planning and land improvement briefed the Political Bureau on the preparation of next development plan.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT AL-ASAD ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT 3 JUL

ID032102 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 3 Jul 79 ID

[Text] At 1600 today Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, arrived in Algiers on an official visit at the invitation of brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party. The presidential guest is accompanied by an important delegation including: 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Jabir Bajbuj, assistant secretary of the regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; and Maj Gen Mustafa Talas, minister of defense.

Algeria's guest was welcomed by brother Chadli Bendjedid, who was accompanied by members of the party Political Bureau. The two presidents exchanged greetings, after which President Hafiz al-Asad shook hands with the members of the Political Bureau. The two presidents then mounted the platform on honor for the playing of the two national anthems.

After the two presidents had reviewed the guard of honor formed by the republican guard, President al-Asad shook hands with the members of the Central Committee and officials of the party and state who had come to welcome him. On his way to the VIP lounge, he greeted members of the diplomatic corps in Algiers.

Here is what President al-Asad said to the press on his arrival: [begin recording]

Our visit to Algeria will offer us the opportunity to talk with the Algerian leaders, headed by President Chadli Bendjedid, on matters of common interest and on the situation in the Arab world and all of the recent developments in the struggle against the Zionist enemy, said the Syrian head of state, who expressed joy at meeting his Algerian counterpart, Mr Chadli Bendjedid, and the members of the Algerian political leadership. He went on to bring up the problems facing the Arab nation, first of all denouncing the policy of desertion of Egyptian President as-Sadat, who has joined with the Zionist enemy in defiance of the entire Arab nation. Algeria and Syria are (?prepared) to oppose all capitulationist maneuvers, both now and in the future, continued President Hafiz al-Asad, expressing the wish to see the confrontation against the Zionist enemy crowned with success in accordance with the interests of the Arab nation, which is ready to struggle for a just cause. [end recording]

Talks With Bendjedid

LD041506 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] This morning at the People's Palace tete-a-tete talks took place between Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and the party secretary general, and Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Further Details

JN041950 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpt] The closed meeting held in the People's Palace today between his Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and President Chadli Bendjedid lasted 3 hours. The two presidents continued their review of the Arab situation and their discussion of issues which concern fraternal Syria and Algeria. They also discussed fraternal relations between the two countries and ways to strengthen them.

The two presidents discussed the coming African summit conference to be held in Monrovia. They affirmed the importance of explaining the Arab stand to the African leaders and the need to explain the dangers resulting from the Camp David accords and the separate peace treaty which the Egyptian regime concluded with the enemy.

Agreement was reached on strengthening the steadfastness and confrontation front and the Arab intrinsic power to insure the continuation and consolidation of steadfastness against the machinations that resulted in the separate peace treaty. Agreement was also reached on continuing to exert efforts to breach the gaps that ensued from As-Sadat's treason of signing the separate peace treaty with the enemy.

Departure Statement

LD051313 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad left Algiers this morning at the end of his 3-day visit. He was seen off at Dar al-Bayda Airport by President Chadli Bendjedid, members of the FLN Political Bureau and government and other diplomats.

Before the plane left, Presidents al-Asad and Bendjedid made the following statements at the airport:

[Al-Asad--begin recording] Just as I expected before arriving in Algiers, I conducted lengthy talks in an atmosphere of fraternity that ties the two sister countries. We exchanged views on bilateral relations, cooperation and the need to strengthen these [words indistinct] the challenges which are confronting us and the Arab nation in general. We exchanged views on the situation on the steadfastness front. Our views were identical regarding the need to consolidate this front and to facilitate its work, which will contribute to the consolidation of Arab action and solidarity and increase Arab capability. [Words indistinct] confront the plans which our enemies are trying to impose. [passage indistinct]

I say that naturally all issues are considered legitimate [word indistinct] the Arab-Zionist struggle against settlement and invasion; also to confront the consequences of this invasion--As-Sadat's departure from the Arab line by joining the Israeli line in order to form an alliance with the enemy of the Arab nation.

This alliance, which led directly to Egypt's departure from the Arab line, was a Zionist dream which could not have come true except at the hands of As-Sadat.

We also discussed other international issues. Because of the spirit of fraternity, of the similar political philosophy which has always existed between Syria and Algeria, of our common fate and our belonging to the same nationalism, our viewpoints were identical. We agreed to strengthen the joint action between the two countries in the future and to raise the level of this action to make it better than it has been.

Finally, I would like to extend my thanks and greetings to my brother President Bendjedid for the fraternal, cordial feelings I have met. I thank the brother members of the Algerian leadership. I seize this opportunity to address a warm greeting in my name, in the name of the delegation, and in the name of the Syrian Arab people to all Algerian citizens. Thank you. [end recording] [Bendjedid statement indistinct]

SWAPO'S NUJOMA MAKES STATEMENT AFTER 1-DAY VISIT

LD052116 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Sam Nujoma, the secretary general of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], left Algiers this morning at the end of a brief visit which began yesterday.

Before leaving, he made a statement denouncing the alliance between the Western countries and the racist regime in Pretoria with a view to maintaining that regime's occupation of Namibia. He reiterated the Namibian people's determination to continue the struggle for the liberation of their homeland despite all the maneuvers against them.

For 6 months, he said, SWAPO has escalated its military struggle against the racist regime in Pretoria. It has carried on wide-scale military operations against the enemy and its bases, inflicting heavy losses in life and property including the seizure of quantities of arms and munition and the destruction of a number of military planes and the taking of a large number of enemy prisoners.

Sam Nujoma greeted the struggle, the just struggle, of the Saharan people against foreign hegemony. At the same time, he thanked the African countries which support the Namibian people in their liberation including Algeria which, he said, has provided us with material and diplomatic aid [words indistinct] against the forces of the racist regime in Pretoria.

In conclusion, Sam Nujoma congratulated the Algerian people on behalf of SWAPO on their independence anniversary.

LIBYA

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OFFICIAL RECEIVES IRAN'S MONTAZERI

LD052116 Tripoli JANA in English 1843 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, July 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The secretary-general of the General People's Congress, 'Abdal-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, received here today Shaykh Mohammed Montazeri, member of the Central Committee of the Iranian Islamic Republic Party, son of Ayatollah Montazeri, one of the leaders of the Iranian Islamic revolution.

Mr al-'Ubaydi gave Shaykh Montazeri, who is currently visiting the Jamahiriyah, an elaborate explanation on the unique democratic experiment taking place in the Jamahiriyah.

He spoke of the Green Book and how it heralds the final emancipation of mankind from all kinds of oppression and domination, stressing the people's authority to be the ideal solution to all political, economic and social problems all over the world.

Montazeri Press Conference

LD052217 Tripoli JANA in English 1846 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, July 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Mohammed Montazeri, member of the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution Party in Iran, has commended the stance of the Great First of September Revolution led by Colonel Mu-ammar al-Qadhdhafi towards the Muslim people's struggle in Iran against the toppled shah's regime.

At a press conference held at the People's Palace here today, he said the Iranian people under Ayatollah Khomeyni's leadership had fought to be liberated from imperialism and Western materialism and to unite their ranks to confront evil and imperialism.

Thousands of Iranians, he said, including children, women and old people have died in the struggle against the Pahlavi rule and infidels who had manipulated the Iranian people's destiny until at long last the revolution won and put an end to all dictators, mainly the agent shah and his entourage.

Shaykh Montazeri pointed out that the Iranian revolution broke out to restore spiritual values preached by Islam and according to which man is free and not bound to the enemies of God and mankind--enemies who obviously strive to create rift among world nations.

He emphasized that relations between the Jamahiryah and his country are brotherly, everlasting and of a militant nature.

As for revolutionary committees set up by the youths on a transitional basis in each town and district, he said their task was to defend people's properties and safeguard their security and the revolution against those aiming to harm it from within.

Speaking of the Iranian Islamic Republic's relations with the countries of the world, he said that following the revolution's victory and the overthrow of the shah, Iran has endeavoured to strengthen friendly relations with all world nations, mainly the oppressed. The Iranian Islamic revolution has made it its own responsibility to support liberation movements to rid militant people from oppression, he added.

Montazeri affirmed the Iranian people's support for the Palestinian Arab people's struggle against (Israel) and world imperialism. He explained that the enemy is trying hard to establish a rightist reactionary base in Iran to confront the Iranian popular revolution.

He revealed that following the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran and the search of the (Israeli) Embassy in Tehran a number of cells were found on the 1st floor which were well-equipped with the latest and most horrendous torture devices as well as leaflets and documents proving the collaboration of the shah's SAVAK with the (Israeli) secret police to strike at nationalists inside and outside the country and to create strife and organize dirty conspiracies against the people struggling for freedom all over the world.

Montazeri explained the role of Iranian women and their positive contribution to the revolution and the building of an Islamic society. He also referred to the women's struggle against the rule of the agent shah.

He said CIA agents and the (Israeli) intelligence are working secretly to deal a blow to the Islamic revolution in Iran. But, he added, the revolution is alert and ready to foil such attempts.

He warned the militant people of Latin America and Africa against opening their doors to those who believe in imported ideologies which do not follow the will of Allah. People with imported ideologies aim to hinder the march of the militant people, hence they should be countered by all methods to ensure people's freedom and dignity.

In conclusion Montazeri hailed the armed struggle launched by the liberation movements in Palestine, Africa, and Latin America reiterating the support of the Islamic revolution in Iran for all the people struggling for freedom and dignity.

In turn, Ahmad Shihati, head of the Foreign Liaison Bureau who attended the conference, affirmed that there is a strategic alliance and strong relations between the two Islamic revolutions in the Jamahiriyah and Iran.

Shihati pointed out that the Great First of September Revolution had predicted the downfall of the agent shah's regime before the out break of the popular revolution in Iran. He referred to the speech by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi at his press conference held in 1975 in which he emphasized the inevitability of the agent shah's downfall.

He said that the Jamahiriyah had severed diplomatic relations with the shah's dictatorial regime and opposed him in spite of the fact that he was backed by imperialism.

He said that since its outbreak the Great First of September Revolution realized the shah's alliance with the enemies of Allah, man and truth. The shah worked against his own people and the people who struggle for freedom.

He said that the next period will witness more coordination in the fields of politics and information between the two revolutions.

MOROCCO

COMMERCE MINISTER RETURNS FROM USSR VISIT

LD060040 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Commerce and Industry Minister Azzeddine Jassous has returned to Morocco after an official visit to the Soviet Union during which he signed a Moroccan-Soviet trade agreement. Jassous stated that the Soviet Union is considered one of the leading customers and suppliers of Morocco. He added that the exchange between Morocco and the Soviet Union has tangibly developed, reaching a volume worth 30 billion centimes. In the fishing sector, the trade exchange has also registered noticeable growth.

He said the recent Moroccan-Soviet trade agreement is automatically renewable every 5 years. It also provides a legal framework for all subsequent agreements.

On the broad outlines of the agreement, the minister explained that it defined a preferential reciprocal treatment and underlined the need for developing trade exchange in keeping with the wishes of the two countries.

Jassous referred to the agreement between the two countries signed in 1977 concerning phosphates, saying that further talks will take place between the two sides on cooperation in the fields of energy and exploitation of mines.

Concerning the Moroccan-Soviet fishing agreement, Jassous pointed out that the Soviet Union conducts scientific research along the Moroccan coasts, the results of which will be compared with the results of the exploration undertaken by Morocco.

The minister said he discussed with the authorities in the Soviet Union the question of establishing joint companies in the fishing sector, adding that cooperation between the two countries also involves the establishment of a complex for the processing of fish and that meetings will be held soon between officials of he two countries to study the views of the two sides in this field.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT, ACCUSES TANZANIA IN ADDRESS

LD032030 [Editorial Report LD/EA] Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic at 1700 GMT on 2 July carries a 107-minute live relay from the regional people's assembly hall in Juba of a speech by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri in his monthly program "Between the People and the Leader."

Numayri begins by lauding Sudan's success in solving the problem of the southern region and points out how this has benefited all the Sudanese people. He notes that continued unity and effort are needed to preserve this state of affairs and to bring Sudan even greater prosperity. He says he realizes Sudan is suffering from world inflation, but this will not prevent the country's continued progress. He mentions the problem of refugees who were able to pour into Sudan, owing to its open borders, from Chad, Ethiopia, Uganda and Eritrea.

After turning briefly to developments achieved in the fields of education, industrialization and road-building, the makes a series of announcements concerning the reallocation of underdeveloped industrial and agricultural lands, the use of civil aircraft for the transportation of consumer goods and improving central markets.

Next he deals with a letter he has received on the role of mosques in society, after which he lists a number of development projects for the southern region to improve the living conditions of the people, as follows:

1. An agricultural development project to cost $56 million to be financed by Sudan, the international development association, Britain, the FRG, and the international fund for agricultural development. The project is designed to overcome seasonal food shortages during March and April. It will take over 4 years to complete;

2. Primary health care program to cost $7.6 million and to be financed by the United States and the FRG. It is for the construction of 519 first-aid clinics and 61 dispensaries. The project is due to be completed in the second half of 1982;

3. EEC projects; these will include a tea project to cost $11 million; the Aweil rice project, costing about $5.5 million; the Juba university project, costing $12 million; the Juba, Malakal and Wau airports project, tenders for which will be invited in October of this year.

This is followed by a discourse on the need to practise democracy to insure that the people retain control over their own destiny. He then discusses various problems affecting the capital, principally traffic control and health services. In this context he also attacks people engaging in a black market of school uniforms. Finally he lists 19 achievements made by the OAU under his chairmanship, and goes on:

"Those, brothers were some of the achievements of Sudan during its tenure of the chairmanship of the OAU. It was a period characterized by great achievements made by the African Continent. However, at the same time it saw difficult and dangerous events, perhaps the most outstanding being the Ugandan-Tanzanian conflict.

"As you know, I visited the two countries in an attempt to stop the conflict. I also visited Zambia and Kenya with the same aim. During these visits I operated in my capacity as chairman of the OAU and attempted to bring the different views closer to one another without being partial to either one, my aim being to bring an end to the conflict between the brothers. But matters after this developed into something over which silence was not possible, nor which could be passed over, and that was after Tanzania committed an ovvious violation of the OAU Charter when it invaded Ugandan territory and plainly admitted the presence of its forces inside it and declared openly its [word indistinct] blatant intervention in the affairrs of an African country, affecting its principles and independence.

"This is a matter Sudan will raise in the forthcoming OAU meeting in view of the fact that it was an obvious violation of the OAU Charter and a blatant departure from its principles.

"Despite the fact that it was not a party to this conflict Sudan was nevertheless affected by it directly as a result of the influx of thousands of Ugandan refugees and through the inhuman persecution [word indistinct] towhich they were subjected inside their homes, which compelled them to flee to Sudan. Thus the problem, as a matter of neighborliness with Uganda, is of concern to us. Because of its complications [words indistinct] the problem affects us durectly; the treatment of these Ugandan refugees was contrary to African values and African brotherhood and international [word indistinct]. This is a duty on all African states. But this does not mean we will adopt negative neutrality in the face of the open intervention in Uganda and the aggression against the sovereignty of its people and the violation of its independence and (?aggression) against its citizens. (?Silence) is not recognition of the legitimacy of invasion and aggression against the peoples of the continent. Sudan will raise (?this) in the OAU and in international forums and will denounce this aggressive intervention in the affairs of African countries [word indistinct] and its full right to insure the security of its borders as a result of all the direct and indirect complications of this intervention."

This is followed by Numayri's concluding remarks. Numayri's speech ends at 1847 GMT.

BURG INTERVIEWED ON DEPARTURE OF DELEGATION FOR ALEXANDRIA

TA050839 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0655 GMT 5 Jul 79 TA

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 5 Jul--"I hope the delay in the departure of the plane for Alexandria won't be interpreted as an Israeli policy of procratination. We are leaving for Alexandria with a measure of optimism, although we do not know what will develop between the Americans and the Egyptians," said the Ministerial Committee for Autonomy Affairs chairman, Dr Yosef Burg, before taking off this morning in an IDF Hercules transport for Alexandria.

Dr Burg said further that we believe that our position is the right one and, accordingly, we won't argue, but will deal in practical issues. He expressed hope that we and the Egyptians would be able to reach a better understanding, with the Americans as partners to the talks. We trust that the position of the Americans is somewhere in the middle.

In answer to a question, the minister said that we submitted a counterproposal to that of the Egyptians, but this should be viewed only as a matter of approach. The Egyptian proposal deals too much in generalizations, while our proposal pertains to practical issues.

In another question Dr Burg was asked whether the Americans would submit a proposal of their own. He said: "I assume that if the Americans see that there is no progress in the autonomy talks, they will submit a proposal of their own. Dr Burg wished to make it clear, in an answer to a question, that he did not know who had received the impression that Mr. Robert Strauss tends to accept the Israeli position. "I said that there was no basis for such an impression from his visit in Israel and from his statements made here. I feel, at the same time, that the Americans are very sympathetic and very neutral."

On the size of the Israeli delegation, Dr Burg said that we are also being assisted by police personnel in all issues pertaining to administration, as well as by secretaries and stenographers. One should keep in mind that we have neither an embassy nor a consulate in Alexandria, and therefore we have to bring along with us all the services and assistants we need. In any case, our delegation is smaller than that of the Americans or of the Egyptians.

The IDF plane that was to fly the delegation out went out of commission when a failure in the steering system was found. IDF technicians tried for a long time to overcome the hitch, but eventually another plane had to be brought up. All passengers transferred to the other plane, and only then the second plane took off for Egypt.

Report on Alexandria Talks

TA051657 Tel Aviv IDF Radio on Hebrew 1510 GMT 5 Jul 79 TA

(From the IDF Afternoon Newsreel)

[Text] The declaration of principles Egypt proposed in the autonomy talks and other issues at dispute will be referred for debate to subcommittees. This compromise emerged after the first session of today's autonomy talks in Alexandria. At this moment the Israeli delegation is touring the town and after less than an hour the second session in this round of talks will open. Our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi reports from Alexandria.

['Abadi] The first session of the fourth round of talks focussed on the declaration of principles the Egyptians proposed in Herzliyya.

In a document of 17 points the Egyptians, among other things, have proposed the granting of the right of self-determination to the Palestinians, the return of those uprooted in 1948 to their villages and the establishment of a new Palestinian entity after the autonomy.

Israel is opposed to this declaration, which, in its opinion, deviates from the Camp David agreements. Under U.S. influence, it appears that Egypt, too, agrees to postpone the debate on the declaration. Now a compromise is emerging according to which the document of principles the Egyptians submitted will be transferred to a subcommittee and, in fact, this means postponing decisions on this matter for a long time.

The proposal to establish subcommittees to deal with the disputed issues came from the U.S. delegation. The head of the delegation, Robert Strauss, played a considerable role in this morning's session. Strauss tried to convince the sides of the need for rapid progress in the negotiations.

The opening speeches, which appeared to be fairly tepid, exposed an innovation in the argument over an issue which was already discussed at the beginning of the autonomy talks: the U.S. status in the talks. At the time, after an exchange of letters between the United States and Israel, it was agreed that the Americans would be a participating side. However, during the opening speeches, the head of the Egyptian delegation, Dr Khalil, after welcoming Strauss to the talks, expressed the hope that the United States would be a full partner in the talks. The head of the Israeli team, Dr Burg, refrained from starting an argument. He referred to the optimism in Khalil's words and expressed the hope that the talks would be a breakthrough and not cause a crisis. However, U.S. representative Robert Strauss, who is participating in the talks for the first time, stressed the U.S. status as a full partner. Our full partnership in the peace progress all along and President Carter's personal commitment to the process require our full participation in the talks as a full partner, Strauss emphasized.

As stated, the U.S. representative's stand in the session proved that he intends to be considerably involved in the debates. At the next session, which is to meet here in Alexandria in less than an hour, the sides will try to formulate the proposal to establish subcommittees. It may be that this technical solution will, for the moment, solve the differences of opinion. That's all from Yosi 'Aradi and Yoram Margalit in Alexandria.

JERUSALEM CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM ENDS

TA060640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Jul 79 TA

[Text] The Jerusalem conference on international terrorism ended last night with a statement read out by U.S. Senator Henry Jackson. The statement, which expressed the majority's view, said that terrorism had become an international problem and called on democratic nations to meet and take appropriate measures. These should include steps for enforcing existing international conventions against terrorism, sanctions against countries aiding terrorist movements and stepping up intelligence coordination. The statement also said that a majority of the participants regard the Soviet Union as playing a primary role in training, supplying, financing and giving sanctuary to the terrorists.

During the 4-day convention a debate took place between the majority of the participants and a number of social democratic political leaders over the role of the Soviet Union and the approach to be adopted toward terrorism. The latter played down the Soviet role and expressed concern that the struggle against terrorism should not result in the restriction of civil liberties.

LAND REQUISITIONED TO EXPAND ARI'EL SETTLEMENT

TA051300 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Jul 79 P 1 TA

[By Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpt] Some 3,500 dunams of land have been requisitioned in the past few days by the military government to expand the urban center of Ari'el. Lawyers 'Abd al-'Asli and Felicia Langer are submitting an appeal to the Supreme Court today on behalf of 13 inhabitants of the township of Salfit, who claim to possess proof of ownership over 1,000 out of the 3,500 dunams requisitioned. The landowners are demanding that the military government keep its hands off the lands owned by them.

Reliable defense elements stated last night that on March 26 the military government announced the requisitioning of 3,500 dunams of land, all of it uncultivated scrubland. According to these sources these lands are not registered with the lands registry office, although a part of them are registered in the tax books. According to security sources, the registered lands have not been cultivated for quite some time. The sources confirmed that the land is intended for expansion of the Ari'el settlement.

The HA'ARETZ correspondent notes that this requisition is the largest land seizure in the West Bank since the Likud came into power over 2 years ago. The landowners assert that most of their land is not scrubland but is under regular cultivations. They stated yesterday that civilian workers have arrived in the last few days and have started marking and fencing the land. They further claimed that they had received no intimation from the military government that their land would be requisitioned.

Mayors of towns in Samaria wanted to hold a protest march against the seizure on Independence Day, but the military government prohibited it.

TENSION BETWEEN TERRORIST FACTIONS IN S. LEBANON REPORTED

TA051142 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Jul 79 P 2 TA

[By the HA'ARETZ correspondent in the upper Galilee]

[Excerpt] UN officers and Lebanese drivers who arrived at the good fence have reported much tension between terrorist factions and local elements in southern Lebanon. In several places there were bloody clashes among the terrorists themselves and between terrorists and Shi'ite villagers or leftist splinter parties. An Irish UN officer said that at least 12 people have been killed in the Qana and Dayr Qanun an-Nahr area in the last 24 hours and that complete anarchy prevails in the area east of Tyre, because UNIFIL is not able to control the situation. Echoes of battles could be heard from the An-Nabatiyah area from the main routes between it and Tyre.

The inhabitants of southern Lebanon reacted with satisfaction to what is happening, saying that as a result the terrorists are not bombing their villages. "When they shoot each other, they have no time to shoot at us," the mukhtar of Mays al-Jabal, 'Ali (Qarut) said.

BAZARGAN SPEAKS ON ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS

LD050117 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1742 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Speech to the nation by Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Greetings to you, dear viewers and listeners, whether you be sisters, brothers, old or young, government employees, or compatriots either inside or outside the country. I have enumerated all of you so that you don't nag me.

More than 2 weeks have elapsed since the last time I reported to you about the construction crusade. Well, no matter, I wished and now want to be at your service and address you. On the other hand, I am well aware that your expectations and interest are great, but then talking to people involves a certain etiquette.

Now, most of the people who have come here from the TV center have said: Obviously, you must wish to speak about the trip to Qom and the recent talks. I replied: This report is not yet ready, since it has not yet been perfected so that I could place it on a platter and then expound it. This is an extremely difficult task, since if I were to open my heart and inform you of my woes, people would say: Why do you nag us? If I were to tell you the blunt facts, they would say: Why have you spoken from a weak position? If I were to make a show of force, they would say: Why have you become a dictator? This is why it is difficult. Nevertheless, it is essential and one should speak to the people and nation and we should discuss the issues. Why? Because, as it has often been said, it was this selfsame nation and people, from all classes and strata, who carried out this revolution, gave martyrs, put up with tribulations and suffered privations, it is these very people who should bring this revolution to its final and desirable stage; and it is precisely these people who are causing us headaches. Then we should speak to these very people and discuss matters with them so that they may give their consent and provide assistance and cooperation.

Today's subject is not very new or interesting, but it is necessary because it has become one of our problems and issues of the day, and therefore it should be said. It is the relationship between the people and nation, on the one hand, and the government employees and apparatus, on the other. Unfortunately, these ties have not stabilized as they should have, and they have even exacerbated the existing headaches and problems. Now that no success has been achieved in this issue and things have become more difficult, whom do you blame for this: the strugglers and the people, or the incompetence of the Council of Government? I do not know. Anyhow, just as the poet Mowlavi described the mission entrusted to Moses by God when he said: You have been sent to join people together and not to break them apart; this has been one of the tasks of the Council of Government. Unfortunately, contrary to our desire, words and deeds, this has not been carried out as it should have been.

On the one hand, the government employees are not putting their hearts into the job as they should. Despite my speech last time, when I said: Government employees, it is now your turn and you should carry out a revolution, they have not carried out the expected revolution; and things are not progressing well within the government apparatus. In certain departments and sections, efficiency and the progress of work are even less than 12 months ago, that is, at a time when a national, Islamic and revolutionary government was not yet in power. There is too much talking, too many expectations, whispers and sometimes, God forbid, plots.

On the other hand, from the standpoint of the people and the nation--here when I say the people and the nation, a large number of the government employees are also a part of this--a great many government employees, when they speak or when the issue is raised, speak on the level and with the voice of the nation and consider themselves as belonging to the nation. This applies to all, whether junior, middle rank or senior government employees; it does not make any difference. Not only is no affection shown to government employees but often there is a display of indifference and discouragement, and we become the subject of cavilling. Here we enter the heart of the problem when they ask us: Why do the government and the Council of Government continue to employ the selfsame individuals and people who occupied these posts in the past and were the tools and instruments, that is, the means of pressure, loss and corruption, and why don't you kick them out, ruin them and dismiss them and why don't you embark on a clean up operation? In short, there is, on the one hand, unkindness and, on the other, indifference, and both sides smash the hapless government.

Now the issue which should be discussed--and this is not just for us and the Council of Government--is an issue which every government and apparatus which comes to power will face. It is to specify the proper course to be pursued by the responsible officials, that is, the ministers and similar people, toward the government people, that is, the employees and, generally speaking, toward the government apparatus--an apparatus which consists of an animate part, that is, the employees, and also an inanimate part, that is, the organization, installations and other means that exist here.

As we are at the head of this government; all eyes, hearts and souls are directed toward us. On the other hand, because of the power entrusted to us, we cannot ignore and refuse to defend the government apparatus, the animate part of which is made up by government employees. We must defend it and we must make use of it for further cooperation. No other course is possible. There is no other way except this.

Now, if we wished to do such a thing, that is, to dismiss the government employees, I would like to say that we could not at all do such a thing. We have neither the means nor the manpower. What was possible, we have done. We have put pressure on ourselves and the Government Council and have endeavored to gather around us and appoint all the friends, acquaintances, companions, and colleagues with good records who fulfilled the conditions for membership, management and administration--namely, being revolutionaries, being very pious, this, that and the other are being responsible. But these people are very few. We are now scraping the bottom of the barrel. Moreover, the majority of the people we have brought in from outside are unfamiliar with their tasks. They are not informed. They are not specialists. They have no experience.

I am really ashamed because every time I wished to appoint this or that woman as a telephonist or a secretary, the people here in the Prime Ministry informed me either by telephone, in writing or in person: What! Did you not know? This one used to be the typist of Dr Bakhtiar, the other was the telephonist of Hoveyda. How could you employ these people? I really feel uncomfortable and ashamed when I come here. I did not willingly appoint my nephew to the post of my assistant or bring my son-in-law here. That peculiar newspaper which prints a list intimating: See for yourselves how they have brought in their relatives, must be utterly shameless. We do not seek high rank and position. We have not come here. You dragged us. You wanted us. My son-in-law, who previously occupied a post in return for which he did not receive a salary, continues not to receive a salary here. My nephew has been working for me for the past 5 to 6 months. He is my colleague, he is my assistant.

If we bring in these people it is because we have nobody else. Then whenever we bring in somebody, you find fault with him. We cannot appoint, for instance, one of the seminarists from Qom to the army command. We must appoint this person from the army, from the police. We must definitely employ the experts who have been trained. We have no other option. We then keep looking and continue seeking. We find one in the police or we find a battalion commander, but immediately the apparatus of the revolutionary courts and the committees set their wheels in motion. They arrest all these people.

If we wish to carry out some task and set in motion the realm's economic, military, political and administrative wheels, we have no option but this. But some people might say: No, No problem. Let us make it simple. Let us do a bit of butchery. Let us carry out a revolution. Arrest, imprison, beat up, kill, exporpriate, do this or that. Very well, but the moment food becomes expensive, the moment this or that factory is closed down, electricity is cut for instance, salaries are not paid to employees, renumerations are not paid to workers, those very people say: Sir, why do you not carry out a revolution, why do you not do this or that? The selfsame people find faults. This is our major problem. They regularly hold marches, set up workers councils, staff councils, strike councils, employees' councils, embark on strikes, that and that in this ministry, in that general department, in this company, in the prime ministry. They start petitions. Then they go and insult the directors in the Ministry of Energy and call them names, refer to them as satanical, hailing from the former apparatus. Then when they draft a petition, one scrutinizes it and finds that only four people have signed, one of whom was the head of the Rastakhiz Party section of this same ministry, while the other is a full-fledged SAVAK agent.

Since the time our revolution achieved victory during the negative phase of the disintegration of the former regime, with the will of God and thanks to the efforts of the people under the leadership of the imam, the enemy has continued--of course my attention is more drawn to inside the country than outside, and whatever it may do abroad it carries out from inside the country, with domestic agents--to change its disguise and role every week, every now and then. At one time the thing to do was to kill guards. At another, they used individuals in workers' clothes, and sometimes they did not even wear workers' clothes and were very smart and paid them 120 tumans per day so that they would gather here and there, in the city and south of the city, to hold demonstrations under the pretext of being unemployed. But when people used to come from the brick kilns and tell the demonstrators: We need 200 of you for work, please come along, they used to answer: No, we have money. They pay us money. We do not need to work. This was the state of affairs for a time. Then a time came when things were said against wearing the veil. Well, what can I say. Now for a whole week a vast wave has been surging under the slogan that government employees are satanical, SAVAK employees of the former regime and that the government has kept them in thier posts; and we do not wish to see their faces and these people are everywhere where they plunder and pillage. And under the same slogan, rallies, sit-ins, insults, molestations and even strange acts of sabotage are taking place.

This is how they have made us helpless. In other words, this mentality and this manner of thinking are helping to tie the hands of the government. No matter how we give in, they find some faults in us, while they do the same to other ministries. We have changed a great many posts.

Another way of looking at things is for us to say: What do we need now? Let us look to the present and the future. Let us build. Then let us see what this construction of ours needs in the way of materials. Do we have more bricks, more iron, do we have more carpets and furniture? Let us then proceed to choose, select reform, [word indistinct] and, sometimes, clean up when necessary.

There are many projects and establishments in the country. Some of them are not completed yet, and we must complete them. Some of them have been completed, and we should safeguard these and make use of them, We must forget about breaking our contacts with other partners involved in such projects. This is something many people to not understand. Those who only know how to shout slogans, those who keep writing in newspapers, those physicians who know nothing about medicine and have not seen a single patient--to these it seems very easy to say: These are satanical contracts, these are agreements for looting in collaboration with imperialists and so on and so forth, and these agreements and contacts should be abrogated.

It is not just that we have agreements with imperialists and the West, for we have contracts with countries far and wide. The previous regime of the shah, which looked upon itself as a worldwide empire, gave gifts to other countries far and wide--it did not limit itself exclusively to offering them to the West. It offered its gifts to both East and West. So, we are told to cancel all these contracts, little realizing that the other side to the agreement is not such a complete fool. For one thing, the other side has already collected its money. If there is a little more to collect, it is only 5 or 10 percent of the total cost of the project. If we tell the other side we want to cancel the contract, it will be perfectly willing to offer us the same bribe it used to offer in the past to get out of its commitment, to get out of its 1 or 2-year guarantee clause in the contract. On top of this, the other side would claim compensation based on penalty clauses, so we are at their mercy. The moment we negate a contract, the other party to the contract would not only collect its money from resources in its control but also damage our international standing and status and credit-worthiness. I must tell you this bitter truth.

The shah has gone and his apparatus has gone as well. The nation is not enslaved by the shah's regime of despotism, but in practice, the Iranian state, and we as the government of it, or other governments in the future, will continue to be enslaved by the satanical shah's regime. This is a fact. The investments the previous regime made, the contracts they concluded, the relations they established, the projects they implemented, the things they built, the civil service and administrative apparatus they created, the 300-percent inflated administrative organization they set up--none of these things, as I have already explained, can be wiped out, even though it may be easy to say so in newspaper articles. Whether we like it or not, we are trapped in the things that have been created. We cannot blow up the Esfahan steel mill with a bomb. The Sarcheshmeh copper mines cannot be simply irgored as if they were not there. We can't say that we don't have any copper. The same applies to the Ahvaz sugarcane industry. The same applies to the Shahpur petrochemical complex--although some might like to change the name.

So we have no choice. If we want to throw out all these projects, establishments, government employees and all this equipment and all these plants and contracts, or if we want to ignore them as if they did not exist, then we will only be harming ourselves, not anybody else. We have to go along with what we have, something which has been imposed upon us for 2,500 years and not just 50 years or so.

So you can appreciate why we are truly brought to our knees with all the nagging we get from the government employees. Look at it this way: On one hand, we have to economize. Well, this is something demanded of us and they want us to end all the squandering and wastefulness. We go here and there, merge three or four offices into one as an economy measure. Instead of the previous four heads of department we appoint one. But having done this, the other three will not accept the position, as they all want to be heads. We want to reduce high salaries, as we have done already, starting with ourselves. Obviously this will cause discontent.

Whatever we try to do, we come up against opposition. Unfortunately, the nation, the revolutionaries, the strugglers and these people, instead of being on our side, are actually defending something different. Well, what do you think the government's policy should be in the light of the situation? Let us think. We have two options open to us. One is the policy of harsh measures, hostility, throwing things away and engaging in enmity. The other is what I explained earlier. Our suggestion, and what we have so far been thinking as being our duty, is that this present and enormous apparatus--without which nothing can be accomplished...[incomplete sentence as heard]

Let us take the country's military equipment as an example. Now our army's $40-billion worth of equipment has been largely purchased from the United States. If we don't import the spare parts constantly needed either from the United States or from the Western bloc, or if we say we do not want to make use of their experts in connection with all the sophisticated and complex equipment at our disposal, this will be tantamount to throwing $40-billion worth of equipment on a scrap heap.

If we want to place orders for similar equipment with another government, another bloc, first of all we don't know whether it would be accepted, how much money they would demand and how many years it would take. This would mean completely depriving the country and the Iranian people of arms--aircraft, guns, machineguns and so forth. Is this what you want? Well, go ahead if this is what you want. So, when we conclude an agreement on purchase and delivery of spare parts which have already been paid for and which do not cost us anything more, those who oppose such things go to the airport and stop the delivery. When we want to purchase and take delivery of spare parts, we are accused of being supporters of imperialism, of being pro-American and so forth.

However, if we want to be thinking in terms of the revolution--which is not something that can be accomplished in 1 or 2 days and which requires patience and due deliberation--then we must accept the existing apparatus and equipment, and welcome it. We must treat the situation like a friend, like a brother, with sympathy. We must reform things, we must guide and forgive when necessary; and we must denounce, condemn, fire or even sentence to death when necessary. As long as this government is in charge, this will be its attitude. If you want to adopt the other course of action, then you should remove us from office. We cannot do anything other than what we have stated. You may be right in your views, but we are not the type of people to do such things. I apologize profusely for having bothered you so much with my long speech and for being unfortunately unable to offer you something nice and sweet.

TEHRAN REPORTS NATIONALIZATION OF CERTAIN INDUSTRIES

LD051142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] With the Revolutionary Council approval of the law on the preservation and development of Iranian industries, a great new gift has been offered to the oppressed Iranian nation. Engineer Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the Provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic, announced the text of the law. He stressed: To save the country's industry and economy dictates that a decisive measure should be adopted to revive, develop and properly manage the country's industry and economy. Under the law, industries producing metals which are necessary in the shipbuilding, aircraft and automobile manufacturing industries, as well as large industries and mines whose owners have managed to amass colossal riches through their illegal relations with the previous regime, will be nationalized.

Following the approval of the law on the preservation and development of Iranian industries, 51 industrialists and factory owners and owners of large production enterprises became affected by the law.

Following the announcement of the bill on the nationalization of some industries, the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued the following statement:

All workers and employees of the nationalized companies are requested, now that these factories belong to all the people, to insure the safety and security of the factories and prevent the removal of any raw materials or any other property from them. Also, the Revolutionary Guards are asked to cooperate in maintaining the peace.

Bazargan Presents Law

LD051355 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Law on preservation and development of Iranian industries, read by Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. It gives me pleasure to inform my dear compatriots of the text of the law on the preservation and development of Iranian industries which the government proposed to the Islamic Revolutionary Council 3 weeks ago and which the council has now approved after reviewing and completing it.

The law on the preservation and development of Iranian industries:

The previous regime, while ostensibly protecting the country's industries, which it implemented at the cost of destroying agriculture, used them as a means to plunder national capital by its agents, to make Iran's economy dependent upon foreign investment and to turn the country into a consumer society. The industrial system, economy and exploitation by international capitalism were the basis of Iran's industries, and it was natural sooner or later for it to be beset with disorder. The signs of this disorder were becoming more manifest daily over the past 2 to 3 years, reaching their climax in the strikes beginning in March 1978 and following the fall of the regime. As a result of disorder in the relationship between labor, management and ownership, on the one hand, and problems arising from placing orders for raw materials and the marketing of finished products, on the other hand, Iran's industry was plunged into a severe crisis. Now, to save industry and the country's economy, a decisive measure must be adopted to revive, properly manage and expand the industry with a view to achieving the following aims:

A. To observe the Islamic system with regard to labor wages.
B. To extricate Iran's economy from its dependence upon oil revenue and to make it stand on its own feet by means of producing the country's requirements to the level of self-sufficiency and of increasing exports.
C. To further develop jobs, employment and specialization.
D. To oust the agents of the despotic system and exploiters.
E. To avoid bureaucracy and encourage and support nongovernment activities and initiative in the private sector.

In the light of the foregoing, the law on the preservation and development of Iranian industries is announced in two articles:

I. The existing industries are divided into four categories as appropriate, and each category is treated in a special way.

A. In addition to oil, gas, railways and fisheries, which have already been nationalized, the following industries will also be nationalized:

1. Those producing metallurgical products which are extensively used in industry, such as steel, copper and aluminum, including the (?smelting process).
2. Construction and assembly of ships, aircraft and automobiles.

B. The major industries and mines, whose owners have amassed colossal wealth through their illegal relations with the previous regime and illegitimate exploitation of resources and wasting public assets--some of whom have fled the country--and the management of which has already been taken over under a previous legislative bill, will become government property. Any financial, technical and legal considerations concerning these people will be under government control.

Note: The value of the shares, which in accordance with the Imam Khomeyni's command would belong to the foundation for the lowly, will be paid into the foundation by the government after assessment and after deducting money owed to the government.

C. The factories and enterprises that have received significant loans from the banks for establishing businessess or for expansion will belong to the government if their total liabilities exceed their net assets, and the remainder of their liabilities will be considered a debt owed to the government and the people in any manner appropriate. Should their assets exceed funds owed to the banks and the public, the government, as the owner of the banks and in proportion to the funds owed to it and to the people, will become a shareholder in the ownership of the enterprise concerned.

D. The ownership of the factories and production enterprises which belong to the private sector, which have a favorable financial and economic position and which are not covered under Section 2 of Article I, will be recognized by the government in accordance with the principle of legitimate and (?properly constituted) ownership and will enjoy legal protection.

Note: The liabilities, promisory documents and guarantees that the owners and mangers of the said enterprises have supplied against their loans from the banks remain in force and will be claimed.

II. The executive regulation applying to this law shall be formulated within 1 week by the Ministry of Mines and Industries, the Ministry of Commerce, and the Plan and Budget Organization, and will be approved by the Council of Ministers. Those to whom Section 3 [as heard] of Article I applies should be approved by a joint session of the minister of commerce, the minister of mines and industry, the Plan and Budget Organization and representatives of the Islamic Revolutionary Council. [sentence as heard]

NEW GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT ISSUES

LD050940 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, minister of state for political affairs and the new government spokesman, has granted an exclusive interview with PARS. He explained the government's views on certain topical issues, including the problem of the revolutionary courts, the Mehrabad Airport incident, freedom of expression, the attitude of certain newspapers, a number of Iraqis who have sought asylum in Iran, and the issue of the arrest of Mohammad Reza Sa'adati [a mujahidin leader].

Noting that certain counterrevolutionary elements had infiltrated the revolutionary committees and that these elements are now being purged, Sadeq Tabataba'i said: The Revolutionary Council, as a legislative organ, has made a great contribution to the country. The impenetrability of this organ, while expediting investigations concerning those associated with the previous regime and counterrevolutionary elements, has at the same time created certain problems for the government, because the government, as an executive organ, has no influence upon the Revolutionary Council.

Asked what kind of power continues--despite protest marches and sit-ins--to keep certain individuals in chains and yet is incapable of preventing another person from leaving the country illegally, the minister of state for political affairs said: In my view, concerning the case of Mohammad Reza Sa'adati, the Mujahidin of the Islamic Revolution organization has obtained certain documents and evidence indicating that he was in contact with the Soviet Union. On the other hand, the Mujahidin-e Khalq organization [of which Sa'adati is a leader] rejects this evidence and objects to the arrest of Sa'adati. The responsibility for this conflict does not rest with the government. Of course, the government should pursue the matter.

Regarding the Mehrabad Airport incident, which involved the son of Ayatollah Montazeri as one of those who caused it, Sadeq Tabatabi'i said: Immediately after learning of the tragic Mehrabad Airport incident, Engineer Bazargan ordered the arrest and detention of Mohammad Montazeri. He stressed that the government must respond firmly in such instances so that the security of compatriots who travel by plane may be insured.

Describing the problems which various political groups could bring about, the minister of state said: In the past, when political organizations with arms and military equipment were struggling against the previous regime, they enjoyed the people's support and welcome. However, the previous regime has disintegrated and now if an organization intends to set up a society with different objectives from the Islamic Republic, such an organization must change its objectives. Otherwise, its aim not only will not be welcomed by the people, but the people will actually oppose it and stand against it.

Stressing the need for telling the people the truth about developments, Sadeq Tabataba'i said: The only way to stop baseless and false rumors is to tell the people the truth. He added that as a government spokesman he will describe the situation in the country to the people at a press conference every 10 days.

Criticizing the attitude of certain newspapers, the government spokesman said: If the newspapers and magazines, which now all enjoy equal and complete freedom, clarify their ideological framework and position so as to avoid deception, the present freedom will be preserved.

With regard to the Iraqis who have sought asylum in Iran, Sadeq Tabataba'i said: There are six of them but I have not yet received detailed information about them. It is perfectly clear, however, that the increasing pressure imposed by the Iraqi Government has brought almost all the people to the end of their patience, and there is hardly a town in Iraq in which a nucleus of resistance has not been formed. The Iraqi Shi'ites have decided to wage a struggle, and in the border areas between Iran and Iraq we can observe certain provocations which are designed by the Iraqi Government to transfer the crisis abroad. Bearing in mind the pressure being brought to bear, it would seem natural to have some Iraqi people seeking asylum.

The minister of state for political affairs said he did not know anything about the rumored arrival of 40 American advisers in Iran. Concerning gas agreements with West Germany and also the sale of gas to the Soviet Union, he said: With regard to the tripartite gas agreement involving West Germany and also other agreements, the government is busy studying the matter with a view to amending the agreements if necessary. Similarly, the price of gas sold to the Soviet Government is not a fair price, and this matter also is being reviewed.

Concerning the recent reshuffles in the Cabinet, the government spokesman said: The government has been forced to make these changes because Sadr Haj-Seyyed-Javadi is an expert on judicial matters and, with the resignation of Mor Mobashsheri, he was the most suitable and best man to take over the portfolio of minister of justice. At the same time, matters relating to transition had to some extent been completed in the office of prime minister, so the transfer of Sabbagian to the Interior Ministry came about, and with the departure of Mr Amir-Entezam to Sweden as ambassador, I was asked to accept the post of government spokesman.

TALEQANI SAYS PROTESTERS HAMPERING INVESTIGATION

LD051808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Statement issued by Office of Ayatollah Taleqani on 5 July]

[Text] In His exalted name. Grasp ye all the rope of God and do not divide your ranks. Under the circumstances that our society more than ever demands that we preserve our unity of word in the struggle against colonialism and the remnant elements of the former despotic system--and this is the demand of all informed Muslims in our society, particularly the Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, who in both his speeches and interviews has repeatedly emphasized the need for this unity of word--it is everyone's duty to pay thorough attention to this important issue of unity under present circumstances so as not to give a pretext to the opponents and plotters, particularly to the agents of imperialism and Zionism, who wish to misuse every opportunity and block the absorption of this unity into our Islamic society.

Following the events of the past few days and in order to prevent all kinds of tension and disturbances, which are exploited by the enemies of the revolution, a number of people from this office, bearing a message from His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani, have been dispatched to the place where the families of the martyrs have staged a sit-in to ask the mothers and families of the martyrs--who constitute the riches of Islam and of the entire Iranian nation--to end their sit-in, and also to ask those who have resorted to demonstrations during the past few days to refrain from holding demonstrations and marches.

This is being done so as to enable the Islamic revolution prosecutor general, with complete impartiality and breadth of vision and without being influenced by any one group, to investigate in every possible way the dossier in question and to inform the public of the outcome. May peace and God's mercy and blessing be upon you.

[Signed] The Office of the Ayatollah Taleqani.

NATIONAL GUDANCE MINISTRY DISCUSSING DRAFT PRESS BILL

ID051708 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Jul 79 ID

[Text] The discussion of the draft press bill was continued today in the Ministry of National Guidance. Today's meeting was attended by Dr Naser Minatchi, minister of national guidance, by the deputy minister and experts of this ministry and outside the government and by the press authorities. According to the report of our correspondent, Zahra Lolachi, in today's meeting Articles 15, 16 and 17 of this bill were discussed and some changes were made.

According to this report, Article 15 was changed as follows: the responsibility for an article or for views which are published in a newspaper lies with the management [modir-e mas'ul] of the newspaper. If a mistake is made and a complaint is received regarding the article, the writer of the article must be identified and will be answerable, unless it is proved that the management fulfilled all its duties and responsibilities and the prevention of the publication of that article was outside its power. In that case, the person responsible for the publication of the article will be held responsible.

According to the report of our correspondent, the greater part of the discussion in today's session concerned Article 16 of the bill. At the end of the meeting, this article was changed as follows: Whoever commits one of the following offenses will be sentenced to prison for 2 months to 1 year: openly inciting and encouraging the people to cause damage, engage in arson, kill, rob or plunder; and openly encouraging and inciting army personnel and officers to disobey or rebel against the orders of the army. In such cases, if the encouragement is effective and the offenses are carried out, the persons responsible for committing such actions will be punished according to the provisions of the law for that particular offense.

The last article discussed was Article 17, which was changed as follows: whoever publishes an article which is insulting to the principles of the sublime religion of Islam or harmful to the basis and originality of the Islamic revolution of Iran as set out in the constitution of Iran will be sentenced to imprisonment of 6 months to 2 years.

Discussion concerning the 39 articles of the press bill will continue this afternoon in the Ministry of National Guidance, and it is expected that the study of the draft press bill will be complete today.

Minister on Discussion

LD051840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The discussion of the draft press bill ended this afternoon in the Ministry of National Guidance. It was attended by Naser Minatchi, minister of National Guidance, by the deputy minister and experts from this ministry and outside the government, and by the press authorities. Articles 18 to 39 of this bill were discussed. According to the report of our correspondent, Zahra Lolachi, with the exception of Article 38, which was taken out of the draft bill altogether, all other articles were approved by the participants with some changes.

At the end of this meeting, Dr. Naser Minatchi, minister of national guidance, gave an exclusive interview to our correspondent. Asked whether he thought that with the approval of this bill freedom of the press would be safeguarded, he said: Yes, for several reasons. First, most of the representatives of the mass media, the Society for the Defense of Freedom of the Press, the Writers and Reporters Union and the press took part in these meetings, and all their views and suggestions have been studied and incorporated in this bill. Second, while studying every article, the views, suggestions and criticisms made by writers, reporters, jurists and others which have been since the publication of this bill were read, and after discussion and consultation, what was approved and supported by the participants was incorporated into the text of the bill.

The minister of national guidance added: Therefore, I don't think there has been any suggestion that has been overlooked by the members of this meeting, except for the views of a small number of people who believed that basically the drafting and approval of a bill was not necessary for the press. This suggestion was by no means accepted by the government and the participants in this meeting. All the participants believed that the press requires firm regulations and guidelines.

Asked whether there will be another opportunity for those who were not present in these meetings to express their views the minister of national guidance said: After the completion of the bill and before it is presented to the Cabinet, this bill will be published once again in the newspapers and if there are other views, they will be considered by the Cabinet and the Revolutionary Council.

At the end, the minister of national guidance said: The draft press bill will be presented to the Cabinet by the middle of next week.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF KUWAITI AMIR'S VISIT

LD051319 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Yesterday foreign news agencies, quoting the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH, wrote that the Amir of Kuwait will visit Iran following an invitation by the Iranian Government, concerning this visit, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs told PARS that at this time the ministry has no information on the story, which originated in AS-SIYASAH. Obviously, he said, visits by our Arab brothers to Iran will be welcomed by the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

INA QUOTES ARMY OFFICIAL ON RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

JN051705 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 5 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 5 July--Gen Naser Farbod, commander of the general staff of the Iranian Army, has stated that Iraq is a friend and Muslim neighbor and that it did not adopt any measures that would harm relations of good nieghborliness with Iran.

This was reported by the evening newspaper ETTELA'AT. The paper added that General Farbod mentioned this in an interview he granted to the PARS correspondent in Arabistan.

IRAQI ASYLUM-SEEKERS SENT TO TEHRAN

LD051858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Ilam's governor general told PARS today: The six Iraqis who sought asylum in Iran via the border town of Dehloran in Ilam Province have been sent to Tehran. These people are protesting the behavior of the Iraqi Ba'th agents, and believe that the lack of security and the noise and din created by Iraq on Iran's borders are only meant to divert the attention of public opinion among the Iraqi people and so prevent a revolution in that country. May we remind you that two of the refugees are Iraqi law enforcement officials.

KHOMEYNI SENDS DELEGATION TO INVESTIGATE KORDESTAN EVENT

LD051816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, today dispatched a delegation headed by Hojjat ol-Islam [the proof of Islam] Jannaty to Kordestan to investigate the situation in that region. The delegation will investigate the various problems of this province, especially the situation of the religious community.

QOM DEMONSTRATORS URGE KHOMEYNI TO ACCEPT PRESIDENCY

LD051258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] This morning, the [word indistinct] of the guilds council, tradesmen of Qom bazaar and the Islamic associations of teachers of the provincial city of Qom organized a great march requesting Imam Khomeyni to accept the presidency. According to PARS, various groups of people, especially women, participated in the march. They started the march from Asaneh Square and marched through the streets to Imam Khomeyni's residence chanting slogans, such as: The presidency beifts the imam! The foundation of our unity is the Islamic republic! Khomeyni the idol-breaker is our president. They gathered in front of the imam's house, and a representative of the teachers read a seven-article resolution, which says:

We categorically ask the council of experts to formulate and ratify the constitution on the basis of the government of the imam and (?the guardianship of the hidden imam). We reject the principles put forward in the draft constitution concerning the conditions for the presidency of the Islamic Republic, which go against the principles of Islam. We insist that the government prevent the poison spread by some newspapers until they are willing to guide their articles toward the Islamic revolution of the people.

We ask the responsible directors and committed writers of newspapers to try harder than ever to aid the completion of the Islamic revolution of Iran under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and to refrain from publishing articles which weaken and divide the people.

We plead with the holy presence of the leader of the revolution to accept the presidency of Iran. The revolution has cost the lives of 60,000 fighting martyrs and 100,000 injured and has made many thousands homeless in order to smooth the way for the government of the hidden imam, peace be upon him. We warn the people of Iran to choose the members of the council of experts with care and elect those who have complete knowledge and belief in the rules and principles of Islam. We sincerely thank the leader of the revolution for carrying the burden of unbearable troubles, for harassing the superpowers through our splendid revolution and its decisive leadership, and for eradicating the agents of the superpowers and freeing this oppressed nation.

The imam was present at the reading of the resolution and responded to the emotion demonstrated by the people.

INA CITES REPORT ON ATTACK ON AHVAZ AIRPORT

JN051648 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 5 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 5 July--Last evening, armed elements attacked the Ahvaz Airport in Arabistan and managed to escape. The newspaper ETTELA'AT reported that the attackers had used RPG's that heavily damaged the control tower.

VILLAGERS IN KHUZESTAN TURN IN FIREARMS

LD051358 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to our reporter in Ahvaz, the Office of the Public Prosecutor of the Islamic Revolution in Kuzestan announced that the residents of the village of [name indistinct] in Abdashy District handed in their firearms voluntarily to the guards sent to the village by that office. The report indicates that this action followed a request made by the resident of this village. Also, in exchange for each firearm surrendered, 5,000 rials cash bonus was paid by the office to the residents of the village for the show of good will in cooperating with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the problem of disarmament.

GOVERNOR OF SHIRAZ ARRESTED; CHARGES NOT GIVEN

LD051433 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to our reporter in Shiraz, revolutionary guards of Kazerun provincial town arrested Mohammad Roghani, the governor of Shiraz in the Governorate General of Fars. Roghani had been the governor of Kazerun before the revolution. According to our reporter, the arrest was made following an order issued by the public prosecutor of the Islamic revolution of Kazerun. The charges against him have not been announced.

ESFAHAN GOVERNOR GENERAL VISITS NAJAFABAD

LD051448 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The spokesman of the Governorate General of Esfahan has announced that following protests by the people of Najafabad against the sentences passed by the Revolutionary Court of Esfahan on two club-wielders named Ebrahim Dadkhah and Shokrollah Kalantare--protests including strikes, the total closure of the town of Najafabad and the kidnaping of the temporary judge of the Najafabad District Court, Mr Khobreh--Governor General of Esfahan Mohammad Kazem Musavi Bonjurdi went to Najafabad yesterday morning. After visiting the town's congressional mosque, where he delivered a speech and talked with the people, he promised that Mr Hadavi, the chief public prosecutor of the revolution, will be asked to hold a second court session in Najafabad as requested by the people, so that new evidence can be presented and the charges against the accused can be reinvestigated.

The governor general of Esfahan also asked the people of Najafabad to help in securing the release of Mr Khobreh from his kidnapers. The people of Najafabad, accepting the requests of the governor general of Esfahan, promised to end their strike and return to work. Finally, after continuing efforts by the governor general of Esfahan, Khobreh was released at 2330 last night. Najafabad is calm today and the people are performing their usual tasks.

ATTACK ON ILAM GOVERNORATE GENERAL UNSUCCESSFUL

LD051454 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to PARS, last night the Governorate General of Ilam was attacked for the second time. Two attackers who intended to throw a grenade were arrested by the Revolutionary Guards and police officers. The governor general of Ilam, who talked with our reporter by telephone, said that at 2300 last night, two people attempted to attack the Governorate General of Ilam, but because of security measures and the awareness of the guards and officers they were arrested and turned over to the authorities.

AYANDEGAN PUBLISHES KORDESTAN PARTY'S APPEAL ON ARMS

LD021543 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 26 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[Unattributed Report: "To Create Disturbances and Start Civil War"]

[Text] The Democratic Party of Kordestan, Iran, has published a statement announcing a plot against the people and warning that "internal reaction, with the aid of imperialists and foreign masters," has begun to arm the landlords in order "to create disturbances and start civil war." The Democratic Party of Kordestan Central Committee sent a telegram to Ayatollah Khomeyni and Mr Bazargan on this subject. The text of the statement is as follows:

Dear fellow countrymen, noble people of Kordestan: Once again internal reaction, aided by imperialists and foreign masters, has begun a new plot. According to precise information reaching us, hundreds of Bernaud rifles have been distributed among counterrevolutionary landlords and tribal chiefs by the head of the Revolutionary Guard and the Urumiyeh Army Command.

It is clear that the reactionary tribal chiefs and landlords are aiming to use these weapons against the farmers and the laboring classes in order to retrieve the privileges they have lost. At a time when many of the farmers have for months been obliged to carry arms in defense of their lawful interests, the distribution of weapons among the landlords, who were already armed and are now thus being strengthened and armed more than ever by certain elements in authority, constitutes a counterrevolutionary plot to create disturbances in Kordestan and start a civil war, which would benefit only the revolution's enemies.

The Democratic Party of Kordestan, which for the purpose of advancing national and democratic aims and preserving the revolution's gains has always summoned the people to monolithic unity and has expended much effort along this path, asks all the people of Kordestan--the hardworking farmers and villagers, those patriotic tribes which even in the past were not deceived by the enemies of the people, the urban laboring classes, the merchants, intellectuals and all honest human beings--to stop these antipopular plots with unity of action and to stamp them out in good time. Once again we declare that responsibility for the serious consequences of distributing arms to the landlords, who in all probability gave their devotion and allegiance to the shah's regime, lies with those who are trying to consolidate the counterrevolutionary forces during these sensitive times.

PARTIES PROTEST EXCLUSION FROM FOREIGN MINISTRY MEETING

LD050937 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 30 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Excerpt] The representative of the Democratic Party of Kordestan was prevented from entering the conference hall at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the grounds that he did not have an invitation. Party representatives Qasemly and Seraji, who had traveled from Mahabad to Tehran to take part in the conference, issued an announcement in protest, noting that the party's request for an invitation had been submitted several days previously to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Announcement by the Central Office of the Pan-Iranist Party

"Despite repeated statements by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the necessity for representatives of the various parties to participate in the gathering at the Foreign Ministry on Thursday afternoon, Dr 'Abbas Ruhbakhsh and Dr Hasan Kianazad, two members of the council of deputies and of the party leadership, who were introduced to the Foreign Ministry by the Pan-Iranist party as participants in the conference, were prevented by Foreign Ministry authorities, without valid excuse from attending the conference. Many other groups were similarly prevented from participating.

"In protest against this unwarranted measure and in protest at the exclusion of the press from this conference, the Pan-Iranist Party strongly condemns this type of action, which can only be construed as political and administrative egoism and the creation of a stifling and repressive atmosphere.

"8 Hordad 1358 [29 June 1979]."

[Signed] The Central Office of the Pan-Iranist Party.

AFGHANISTAN

KUWAIT PAPER: AFGHAN REBEL APPEALS FOR SUPPORT

LD031020 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0716 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--One of the Muslim revolutionary leaders of Afghanistan has warned in an interview published here today that if all goes well for the regime of leftwing Afghan President Nur Mohammad Taraki, the gulf and the Arabian Peninsula countries will be facing a disaster.

Dr Burhan ad-Din Rabbani, now here on a visit during his tour of a number of countries of the region, told AS-SIYASAH that the Soviet Union seeks "to tighten its grip on Afghanistan to occupy the oil wells in the gulf." He said that "if Afghanistan finally falls into the hands of the communists, woe to the countries of the gulf and the Arabian Peninsula, because this will be a disaster for the Islamic world and the whole region."

He said that to date the Muslim revolutionaries have liberated provinces and captured large parts of 19 other provinces in Afghanistan, destroying many positions of the Afghan Army and capturing many of its weapons. He expected the revolutionaries to enter the capital, Kabul, and finally liquidate the present regime before the onset of winter.

Regarding relations between the Afghan revolution and the Islamic revolution in Iran, Dr Rabbani stated that "The Iranian revolution will not be completed until the triumph of the Islamic revolution in Afghanistan against the communists." He said that the bonds "of blood, proximity and mutual interests bring together the two revolutions." He urged the Islamic and Arab governments to link up with the Muslim revolutionaries "and to adopt a stance vis-a-vis the communist advance."

OPPOSITION LEADER GAILANI INTERVIEWED IN LONDON

LD021031 London THE GUARDIAN in English 30 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[John Andrews report: "Afghan Warning]

[Text] Any regime overthrowing the communist government in Afghanistan will have to coexist with the Soviet Union, the leader of the National Front for the Islamic Revolution in Afghanistan said yesterday.

Speaking in London on a visit from his base in Pakistan, Mr Sayyed Gailani said yesterday that an Islamic government in Afghanistan would have to pursue a nonaligned policy and would not expect subversion.

He said: "We have a traditional friendship with the Soviets and we don't think they will undermine a regime brought about by the national will. After the experience of the communist regime of Mr Mohammad Taraki, they won't think it is in their interest to topple a regime supported by the Afghans since that would affect their interests in the Moslem world.

"What we are puzzled about is that despite the long-term friendship with Afghanistan, the Soviets have so far supported the Taraki regime."

Mr Gailani claims to have the largest rebel army, 70,000 men under arms. And he says he can call on many more. In common with other Afghan rebel groups, Mr Gailani's followers have failed to secure aid from Arab countries alarmed by the communist threat posed by the Taraki regime.

According to Mr Gailani, the Taraki regime now controls only the main towns and some of the highways.

BANGLADESH

LAST OF INDIAN REFUGEES FROM WEST BENGAL REPATRIATED

BK051330 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The last batch of 600 Indian refugees who took shelter in Kushtia returned home yesterday, concluding the repatriation that began on Sunday last.

BSS [BANGLADESH SANGBAD SANGSTHA], quoting the district authorities, says with the dispatch of the last batch all the 20,870 Indians who had crossed into the Bangladesh border have now been repatriated. The Indian Muslims entered Bangladesh in June last following communal riots in Nadia district of West Bengal. The details of the repatriation were worked out in a meeting between the deputy commissioner of Kushtia and the district magistrate of Nadia on the 30th of last month, after Bangladesh had made high-level contact with New Delhi on the refugee issue.

YUGOSLAVIA'S HODZA ARRIVES FOR 5-DAY VISIT

BK051725 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 5 Jul 79 BK

[Text] A member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, Mr Fadil Hodza, arrived in Dacca this evening on a 5-day official visit to Bangladesh. He was received at the airport by the vice president, Janas Justice Abdus Sattar, and senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Talking to newsmen at the airport, he said he would discuss with the Bangladesh leaders matters relating to the ensuing nonalined summit to be held in Havana. Mr Hodza said during his stay in the country he will also discuss bilateral matters, particularly in the field of economic cooperation between the two countries.

INDIA

CUBAN PRIME MINISTER RODRIGUEZ ARRIVES FOR VISIT

BK060758 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The vice president of the Council of State and deputy prime minister of Cuba, Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, arrived in New Delhi this morning on a 6-day visit. He was received at the airport by the secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr Eric Gonsalves. During his stay Dr Rodriguez will have two rounds of talks with the external affairs minister.

Talking to the AIR [All-India Radio] correspondent after his arrival, Mr Rodriguez expressed the hope that his talks with Mr Morarji Desai and Mr Vajpayee will prove a pacesetter for the Havana summit of the nonalined nations.